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USSR Ambassador Speaks on Joint Relations

AU091350 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Nov 87 pp 1,3

[Article by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria: "Along the Road of October, the Road of Restructuring"]

[Text] Some 70 years have passed since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which became the most remarkable event of the 20th century and a turning point in world history, and which determined the general direction and basic tendencies of world development.

The great Lenin and the party of the Bolsheviks viewed the triumph of October 1917 as the beginning of great transformations, the destruction of everything old and obsolete, and as an exploration of unknown roads, of moving toward progress in all areas. All this had to be implemented under extremely difficult conditions of internal and international counterrevolution, blockade, and hunger, and defended in a murderous battle with fascism.

Each generation of Soviet people made their contribution to defending, consolidating, and developing the achievements of October. We are justifiably proud of our history and confidently look toward the future.

Marking the anniversary of the Great October under the conditions of restructuring we remember Lenin's behest: the best way of marking the anniversary of the revolution is to concentrate on the existing problems and on what we must accomplish.

The new, which began at the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum, was comprehensively developed by the 27th CPSU Congress, and is related to restructuring, is a real revolution and a turning point in the people's minds and hearts.

Restructuring applies to all levels of government, to the units of political and state management, to every labor collective, and to every Soviet man. It facilitates the creation of such a social atmosphere, which will allow no apathy and indifference, and will leave no place in our life and work to anything which does not correspond to the ideals of the Great October, the principles of scientific socialism, our world point of view, and our manner of living.

For us, the road illuminated by October was not a smooth and straight highway. The history of the USSR had powerful upsurges and tedious setbacks.

Correctly evaluating each stage of our history, as it was done in the speech of Mikhail Gorbachev at the festive meeting on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which took place recently in Moscow, and drawing uncompromising conclusions from the practice of socialist construction, the CPSU has steadily demonstrated and is demonstrating an ability to find correct decisions relating to our further movement forward.

Today restructuring is not only a theory or merely a political platform, but also our daily practice. Restructuring is constantly developing. It enjoys the support of the entire people. The CPSU Central Committee January and June 1987 Plenums meant a turn toward practice, toward transferring the decisions, which have been worked out, to the realm of concrete deeds.

A restructuring of economic management is taking place. It aims at maximally using the advantages and possibilities of socialism. To put it briefly, the task has been posed of economizing policy on one hand and humanizing the economy on the other.

We already have concrete results. Positive changes in solving the foodstuffs supply problem are evident. Some 2.1 million apartments have been constructed during 1986—the first year of the current 5-Year plan. This is more than ever before. A firm course has been adopted in solving the housing problem, namely, to ensure a separate apartment or house for every family by the year 2000.

One often asks: will restructuring prevail? Is there a guarantee that it is an irreversible process? Guarantees are being created by the masses' creativity in the process of developing democracy and glasnost. Restructuring demands to release the masses from any bureaucratic and voluntaristic remnants. The fresh breeze of renewal now encompasses all areas of Soviet society's life. The CPSU leads the process. To lead restructuring and undergo restructuring itself—this is how the CPSU views its twofold goal approaching the 19th All-Union Party Conference, which will take place in mid-1988.

The contemporary sociopolitical image of our planet was formed under the influence of the historical changes initiated by October, and the world socialist system was established. Today the socialist countries, noting the specific characteristics of their development, are indeed solving the same task: to fully use their reserves and socialism's creative possibilities, as well as its ability of self-renewal.

"A thoughtful and respectful attitude toward the common experience and its use in practice is a great reserve of the socialist world," the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress point out. The comprehensive exchange of experience, broad cooperation, and ever more active interaction of the socialist countries produce the effect of not just combining their potentials, but multiplying them and stimulating the socialist countries' accelerated joint progress.

The Soviet Union shows interest in its friends' searches, aimed at improving socialist construction. In this venture, the USSR is led by the understanding that only the sociopolitical practice can be the supreme judge of these matters, while strengthening socialism is their main criterium.

The fraternal states posed the task of transferring our cooperation to more of a road of development and elevating it to a new qualitative level. This requires using new approaches and forms of economic cooperation in implementing the Complex Program on the Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries and in working out the collective concept of the international division of labor.

As noted by the documents of CEMA's 43d Extraordinary Session, which took place recently in Moscow, the countries of the socialist community are unanimous that the necessary dynamics of economic cooperation is to be achieved by removing everything which hinders socialist economic integration.

In short, the ideas of October are connected with beneficial changes in the life of the fraternal parties, states, and nations, as well as with the activization of the system of mutual relations in all areas.

The victory of the Great October was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm by Dimitur Blagoev, Georgi Dimitrov, and the great masses of the Bulgarian people. Thousands of Bulgarian internationalists participated in the October Revolution and defended its achievements. We remember with gratitude the names of Vasil Stoyanov, Sotir Cherkezov, Boris Stomonyakov, Konstantin Ivanov, Ivan Nyakushev, Stoyan Dzhorov, and many other Bulgarian participants in the October Revolution.

Fraternal Bulgaria is greeting the anniversary of the October Revolution while entering the 44th year of its development along the socialist road. The entire process of transformations on Bulgarian soil irrefutably proves the correctness and power of the Leninist teaching about the fact that every communist party that has embraced the heritage of October, is making its contribution to revolutionary theory and practice.

During the years of socialist construction the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in close cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, turned into a developed industrial- agricultural state, which now disposes of a significant economic potential and modern technology, science, and culture.

On the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, equality, and mutual responsibility, USSR-Bulgarian relations reliably serve the interests of the USSR and Bulgarian nations and the cause of peace and socialism.

In implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU and 13th BCP Congresses, the Soviet Union and The People's Republic of Bulgaria are implementing major new social transformations, aimed at more fully revealing the advantages of the socialist system and its creative potential, based on the working people's living creativity.

The Long-Range Program on Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria Until the Year 2000, signed by the leaders of our fraternal parties, is called upon to play a great role in strengthening comprehensive relations and developing their progressive form.

Cooperation between the CPSU and BCP was and remains the core of USSR-Bulgarian relations. The meetings between our first leaders have great importance. The Moscow meetings between Mikhail Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov took place in the traditional atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, characteristic of Soviet-Bulgarian relations. Issues relating to further developing Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation, and the process of restructuring conducted in the two fraternal countries were discussed at these meetings.

As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev noted, we are interested in how our Bulgarian friends are implementing restructuring in their countries, and feel next to our shoulders is the shoulder of a reliable friend. Restructuring—this is a road that leads both the USSR and Bulgaria to a higher level of socioeconomic development. It also increases the mutual responsibility for the success of the cause that they have begun. It is important that restructuring facilitates the further development and strengthening of our comprehensive cooperation and coming together.

The BCP and the entire Bulgarian people, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said at the festive Moscow meeting, warmly greet and support the revolutionary restructuring that has developed in Soviet society. It is the continuation of October's immortal cause and has a great importance in world history. The BCP poses itself the task of reaching a new qualitative state of socialism along the road of implementing profound restructuring in all areas.

There is no issue of world politics in which the USSR and Bulgaria are not acting together in the interest of preserving and strengthening the nations' security. Together with the other fraternal states of the Warsaw Pact, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is consistently implementing in life the peaceful strategy of socialism, striving to prevent the nuclear threat, adopting real steps along the road of disarmament, and creating a comprehensive system of international security. The efforts of socialist Bulgaria to form a climate of goodneighborliness in the Balkans, strengthening peace, and asserting constructive cooperation among states with different socialist systems have a very significant role.

The agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States to eliminate two classes of nuclear weapons received broad support in Bulgaria. As is known, the relevant USSR-American treaty will be signed during the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in the United States, which will begin on 7 December. This treaty must be viewed as one of the concrete steps toward implementing the Soviet program on saving the planet from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction announced in the Declaration of the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary of 15 January 1986. This is a historical victory of realism, willpower, and readiness for sensible compromises while solving mankind's vital problems. All this is a result of the insistence and flexibility of the USSR foreign policy and a logical continuation and development of its political thinking and the ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress on constructing a nuclear-free world.

We mark the 70th anniversary of October in a situation in which all of mankind faces the problem of survival. The future of the world—controversial but indivisible—is being determined today. The planet can and must be saved from the threat of the nuclear war. The Moscow international meeting, which took place on the eve of the glorious anniversary, is new proof of the deeper awareness of the nuclear threat and the striving to unite the forces in the struggle against it.

The revolution's ideals call for work and struggle in the name of socialism and peace. When we combine wisdom, willpower, and energy we must direct them toward successfully solving the new tasks that have emerged in front of us in the process of restructuring society, and worthily continue the cause of October.

Clergymen Pay Visit to Mecca, Damascus

AU091930 Sofia BTA in English 1655 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Damascus, November 9 (BTA)—The Bulgarian clergymen Nedyu Gendzhev, district Mufti in the town of Krdzhali, Sava Stefanov, district Mufti in the town of Karnobat and David Kamenski, district Mufti in the town of Madan, visited Syria and Saudi Arabia.

In Mecca they met Dr Abdullah Omar Nasseef [name as received], secretary general of the Muslim World League. The clergymen visited the holy Islamic places in that country.

In Damascus the holy islamic clergymen met Madjid Tarablusi, [name as received], minister of AWQAF of Syria and Ahmad Kuftaro, Grand Mufti of Syria.

Small Businesses To Be Leased by Auction

AU091956 Sofia BTA in English 1710 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia, November 9 (BTA)—For the first time since September 9, 1944, small businesses will be put up for public auction in Bulgaria. Bids are invited for a fixed sum which the new tenants will pay annually to the owner company out of the profit they make on the business. In Sofia alone, hundreds of small businesses will be leased through auctions by the end of the year, and the government hopes that the encouraged profit motive will help provide better shopping and other services.

Mr Georgi Georgiev, retail trade expert at the Sofia City Council, told a BTA reporter that shops, public catering establishments, bakeries, repair outlets, motels and camping sites will be open for bidding. The highest bidders will sign a lease which can be terminated before the expiration of its term if any party fails to honour its commitments.

The auctions are widely publicized. An advance notice goes to th mass media and is announced in posters and advertisements sixty days before the date of the bidding.

Three government decrees appeared recently the *Official Gazette*: one on the bidding procedure, another on the issue of licences to practising craftsmen, manufacturers, retailers and purveyors of services and on the registration of licenses, and still another on the range of the licences and on the taxation of income from work done under the terms of the effective rules for collective and individual labour in the production of extra goods and services.

Naturally, the socialist state does not allow the tenants to use hired labour. The interests of society are safeguarded, too. The rules contain a provision under which tax evaders, hired-labour employers and price manipulators will be penalized by double taxes and their illegal incomes will be confiscated by the state. First-time offenders will have their licences suspended for five years, and if they repeat the infringement, they will be barred for life.

Lomakin Speaks at Press Conference

LD061356 Prague CTK in English 2045 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 5 (CTK)—The development and changes in the Soviet society do not take place proportionately, the most active sphere is journalism, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin said at the press conference held here today.

Dealing with the integration processes among the CMEA member states, he stressed the Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in agriculture and added that it is assuming a qualitatively new, higher level. Apart from friendly relations between a number of cooperatives and state farms with kolkhozes and sovkhozes, 24 direct relations have been established in this sphere, he added.

It is necessary to support the increasing significance of socialist culture. The party counts with an active attitude of the socialist intelligentsia. There are positive results also in the economic sphere of culture, he said, and highly appreciated the development of bilateral cultural relations.

The Soviet ambassador underlined the significance of the coordinated peace policy of the socialist community countries. Due to a joint procedure of the socialist states and their initiatives there is a positive shift in further disarmament discussions. The unity of opinions was confirmed by the Prague session of the committee of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers.

The restructuring cannot be realized without a progress in the democratization process in the Soviet society. The process of democratization cannot be narrowed only to the sphere of politics but must penetrate all spheres of the economic, cultural and social life.

More on Press Conference

AU091631 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 87 p 2

["MC,PN"-signed report: "We Have Things To Learn From Each Other"]

[Excerpts] Prague—"Relations between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are pure, clear, and equal. They serve as a good example of the best conceivable ties between two fraternal countries," Viktor Lomakin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the CSSR, said on Thursday [5 November], at a press conference held in Prague on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. [passage omitted]

Ilya Shtodin, counselor-ambassador of the Soviet Embassy, declared that price and currency-financial problems are a drag on economic relations within CEMA, constraining the establishment of joint enterprises and the like. However, because it is much more difficult to deal with the question of mutual convertability of currencies within CEMA as a whole, it would be better to test convertability in bilateral relations—between the USSR and the CSSR, for example—first and only then, on the basis of the experience acquired, apply it to relations among other CEMA member states. [passage omitted]

A number of changes will take place in tourism. As Counselor-Ambassador Marat Kuznetsov said, restrictions on travel to some parts of the Soviet Union will be lifted. Visits within the framework of partnership and working ties will also be aided by the abolition of some existing administrative measures. [passage omitted]

Considerable attention was paid to questions concerning current political developments in the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

The Soviet ambassador returned, inter alia, to the speech of Boris Yeltsin at the October session of the CPSU Central Committee, about which bourgeois information media engage in all kinds of speculation. As V. Lomakin stressed, this was a case of the utterance of a different view within the framework of an open, comradely, and democratic discussion. This is a normal phenomenon. It is precisely the differences of opinion and discussions that they generate that helps to clarify matters and find the correct path.

Husak Attends Soviet Embassy Reception

LD080746 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2000 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] To mark the national holiday of the USSR, the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a gala reception in Prague tonight. It was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic: Lubomir Strougal, Federal prime minister; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Jozef Lenart:

Candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak and Frantisek Pitra; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretaroat, Zdenek Horeni, Marie Kabrhelova, and Miroslav Zavadil; chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, Jaroslav Hajn; and other figures of our political, public and cultural life.

Members of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and of the Soviet-Czechoslovak

Friendship Association, representatives of the commander in chief of the allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states attached to the Ministry of National Defense, the Central Group of Soviet Troops in Czechoslovakia, and members of the Prague diplomatic corps, were also among the guests. The reception passed off in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

USSR Ambassador Lomakin's GOSR Speech

LD062343 Prague Television Service in Czech 1338 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Speech by Viktor Lomakin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the CSSR, at a festive meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, the Federal Assembly Presidium, and the CSSR Government to mark the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary, held in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle—live in Russian with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak, esteemed comrades, dear friends: First of all, allow me cordially to greet you, participants in today's festive meeting at Prague Castle, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Let me convey to you and on your behalf to all the Communists and working people of fraternal Czechoslovakia warm greetings, sincere wishes of success at work, good health, and happiness from the Soviet Communists and all the Soviet people.

In his address Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, comprehensively explained the historical role of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the mutual connection between Great October and the current guideline of the CPSU aimed at restructuring and renewal of all spheres of life of Soviet society. Great October remains a matter of the greatest national pride for the Soviet people as regards our conscience and sentiments. In accordance with Leninist traditions our party considers today's victory as a good opportunity to illuminate the significance of Great October from a new historical viewpoint, objectively assessing all that has been achieved for the past years and to understand more clearly what will have to be done in the future.

We had to go through harrowing trials which represent the fate of the pioneers on historical paths. They did not halt us. We learned how to cope with the trials and we overcame. The building of socialism started in conditions of economic chaos and military frenzy. For almost 30 years the USSR was the only one to oppose world capitalism. It was constantly exposed to imperialist pressure and blackmail. In the war against Hitlerite aggression our country lost 20 million sons and daughters and one third of its national wealth. For many years we had to work to the point of exertion, to live and to deny the barest necessities to ourselves. We lived through it, we were not brought to our knees, we did not break. We managed to lead the country out of the turmoil and backwardness and transformed it into a mighty industrial power with vast economic and scientific-technological potential.

The Soviet people have many reasons for joy, in the material, social, political, and spiritual spheres. A backward country became an advanced state. From poverty and backwardness it was elevated to culture, education, to the standard of a society of vast and equal possibilities for everyone. The socialism that we have built represents in the current world a system capable of presenting a humanist alternative to violence, spiritual decay of the bourgeois society, a system preserving and multiplying the true values of civilization and, thus also rejecting culture based on commercialism and selfishness.

When we assess the road we have traveled from the viewpoint of world history we convince ourselves again and again that we have done within a short period what others would have needed centuries to achieve. There were however not only victories, successes, and gains achieved along our long and not an easy path. Something else was also here. During individual periods we had to pay dearly for the retreat from Leninist principles and methods of building a new society, for the violation of democratic norms of life in the party and society, for voluntaristic mistakes, dogmatism in thinking, and inertia in practical activity.

A profound and realistic analysis of the road we have traveled was contained in the speech of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the festive meeting in the Kremlin dedicated to the 70th anniversary of Great October. The CPSU, the October party, assumed entire historical responsibility for the destinies of the revolutionary transformations, following up on its legacy, and placed itself at its head.

The aim of our restructuring is to restore fully both theoretically and practically the Leninist concept of socialism, to give socialism the most modern forms, corresponding to the conditions and needs of scientific and technological revolution and intellectual progress in the development of Soviet society. The elimination of the braking mechanism by way of democratizing all life of society and radical economic reform, overcoming the forces of inertia that became deeply rooted during long years in all areas of society's life without any exception, creating lasting guarantees of the irreversibility of the restructuring—all this requires from the party, as it did 70 years ago, a strong political resolve, iron discipline, and enterprising, creative and courageous practical decisionmaking.

We are convinced that we shall succeed in fully developing restructuring and in carrying out the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrades, the CPSU and the Soviet state are guided consistantly in their practical actions in the international arena by the principles of the new political thinking. The preservation and strengthening of peace, the total elimination of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction means, and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security are the principal foreign policy task. From the viewpoint of major tasks that contemporary mankind has to resolve to ensure its survival, we have to say that as yet little has been done. The foundations have, however, been laid and the first signs are apparent today.

One of the convincing proofs is the agreement with the United States to conclude a treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles soon. The signing of this treaty is in itself very significant. For the first time, a whole class of nuclear weapons will be eliminated and the first real step made along the road to the destruction of nuclear arsenals, and it will be proven that one can continue in this direction without detriment to anyone. This all is the result of the joint effort of the socialist countries and the precise coordination of their foreign policy activity.

The Soviet Union appreciates highly the constructive foreign policy stand of Czechoslovakia and the active participation of your country in the preparation and implementation of the united foreign political strategy of the countries of the socialist community. Czechoslovakia's stance on the issue of the medium-range missiles helped to achieve the agreement with the United States.

Comrades, we can state with satisfaction that Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation at various levels from the highest party and state leadership to the working collectives multiplies our strength in the struggle to fulfill the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress connected with the acceleration of social and economic development. It can be said that the whole complex of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations is now undergoing a new stage and is attaining a higher qualitative level.

Conditions are now being created in our economic cooperation so that the focus will gradually shift from the sphere of regular trade exchange right into science and production. At the same time, tasks are being fulfilled. The present problem is being resolved; prospects for cooperation for 15-20 years are being worked out. Mutual joint action in the area of economy, science and technology is being intensified with the development of d[illegible] relations, with the establishment of joint enterpr[illegible] and the introduction of more progressive forms. The transition to this new stage is by no means easy. It is necessary to restructure organizational forms, to relinquish stereotypes that have taken root in people's minds, and to resolve a whole number of economic, legal and management questions. We are fully convinced, however, that these problems will be fully resolved with joint effort.

Comrades, I would like to express deep appreciation to party, state and social organizations for the great work they are doing in organizing the celebrations of the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary and the propagation of the successes of the Soviet people, the line of the CPSU aimed at restructuring and improving the international situation. According to tradition, during the days of celebration of the October Anniversary, the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship begins, during which, this year, the Days of the Russian Federation are taking place in Czechoslovakia with a very rich program.

Dear comrades, accept sincere and cordial congratulations on our joint festive day, on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and a wish for more successes in building a developed socialist society, in fulfilling the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, and in a dignified celebration of the 40th anniversary of the February victory of Czechoslovak workers. [applause]

Long live Great October that showed nations the path toward the shining future of mankind! Let the revolutionary fighting union of the CPSU and the CPCZ, the eternal and indissoluble friendship of the nations of the Soviet Union and socialist Czechoslovakia, strengthen and develop! [applause]

Husak Attends Reopening of Lenin Museum

LD091303 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Excerpts] The Vladimir Ilich Lenin Museum in Prague reopened today following a 2-year reconstruction. Lubos Lidicky reports on the opening of the new permanent exhibition:

[Begin Lidicky recording] May the museum contribute to learning the ideas contained in Vladimir Ilich Lenin's works; may it help to carry out those revolutionary deeds that are required by our time!—This is the latest entry in the book of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Museum, written today on the occasion of the reopening of the exhibits by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic.

The ceremonial opening also was attended by other Czechoslovak highest party and state officials, as well as by representatives of Prague's diplomatic corps. After a celebratory address by Comrade Jan Fojtik and the cutting of a tape, the distinguished guests set off to tour the new permanent exhibition. [passage omitted describing exhibits] More than 3,000 square meters of the exhibition area and 2,500 exhibits await visitors in the newly reconstructed areas of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin museum in Prague beginning tomorrow. [end recording]

Fojtik's Speech

LD092256 Prague CTK in English 1828 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 9 (CTK)—"Mankind's entry into the era of real history, its progress from socialism to communism will always be linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin", a Czechoslovak Communist Party representative said today opening a new permanent exposition in the museum of the great philosopher and revolutionary in Prague.

Jan Fojtik, party Presidium alternate member and Central Committee secretary, noted that the exposition is situated in a building where Lenin chaired in 1912 a Bolshevik conference, known as the Prague conference, at which the party of Russian revolutionaries finally separated from opportunists. He noted that the 26 rooms in which it is installed make it one of the largest expositions of its kind. It documents not only Lenin's life and work but also the influence of Leninism on the fate of Czechoslovakia.

"By implementing the Leninist program of socialist construction we have achieved results upon which we justly pride ourselves", Jan Fojtik said. "However, we have also had bad times, the worst after January 1968," he said and recalled that due to right opportunists the party was unable at that time to mobilize society for the solution of serious problems, which had been growing for a long time, but temporarily lost control over the development of events. The crisis intensified and deteriorated, there was chaos and the foundations of socialism were threatened.

"The years which followed the defeat of right-wing and anti-socialist forces—the consolidation and new rise of socialism—undoubtedly rank among the most important in the history of socialist construction in this country. However, because of various external and internal causes this time too had its complexities and contradictions which must be solved in the spirit of the revolutionary bequest of Leninism," Jan Fojtik stated.

He noted that conclusions were made from the analysis of the contemporary development at the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in 1986. An important impulse was provided for this by the new line of the Soviet Communist Party comprehensively elaborated at the 27th CPSU Congress.

"The line of Soviet Communists, documenting their devotion to creative Leninism, fruitfully influences our present. We too have adopted the strategy of accelerating the socio-economic development of society and started restructuring, aware that it cannot be delayed and is necessary". Modernizing the forms of society's organization and mobilizing the potentials of the socialist system is also crucial for Czechoslovakia.

"No one should doubt that we will successfully cope with the new tasks, despite the complexity of the problems connected with restructuring," Jan Fojtik continued. He added that this conclusion is based on experience gained on the difficult road of socialist changes. "Creative attitude to scientific socialism is the safest guarantee that we will successfully cope with the tests awaiting us," Jan Fojtik declared. He added that the teachings of Lenin are the best source for learning this art.

Lenin hated opportunism and unswervingly followed Karl Marx's maxim: Never deduce reality from principles, but deduce principles from life; never attempt to squeeze objective reality and its dialectic into ideological schemes at any cost. "This is the basic postulate of modern, Marxist materialism in which there is no place for voluntarism and subjectivism, the authoritarianism of 'unerring' persons," Jan Fojtik said.

The party secretary said that the essence of Lenin's theoretical inheritance, that must be constantly applied in practice, is live, revolutionary materialist dialectics. "It is the basis of what we call new thinking," he stressed.

He noted that an example of the creative application of Leninist dialectics to an analysis of contemporary problems was the address of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at the celebrations of the anniversary of the October 1917 Socialist Revolution last Monday, including the way in which it pointed out the importance of integrity and unity of the present-day world whose antagonisms need not lead—if reason and realism prevail in international politics and new thinking gains the upper hand—to a fatal confrontation that would destroy everything created so far by human civilization and culture. "The balance of power in the world makes the peace prospect based on the Leninist idea of the peaceful coexistence of states having different social systems realistic," Jan Fojtik emphasized.

Fojtik Reads CSSR Message to USSR

LD070022 Prague Television Service in Czech 1350 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Message of greetings to the CPSU and all Soviet people on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution from the festive meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, the Federal Assembly Presidium, and the CSSR Government to mark the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary, held in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle—read by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; live]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the CPCZ and the people of the CSSR we send you, fraternal Soviet people, comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Great October became the beginning of a new era in history, because it marked the beginning of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism. Together with the peoples of the Soviet Union and all the world's progressive forces we welcome the anniversary of glorious October as a red-letter day for us too, and one which is particularly dear to us. The Great October Socialist Revolution was a powerful stimulus for the development of the national liberation struggle of the Czechs and Slovaks. It was instrumental in contributing to the founding of an independent Czechoslovakia.

It was from the experience of the party of the Bolsheviks, the party of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, that the CPCZ was born. Drawing its inspiration from the example of the Russian revolutionaries, the CPCZ succeeded in leading the people of our country to the victory of socialism. Intrinsically bound up with the ideas of October and creative Leninism is the modern history of our peoples and their struggle for freedom, social progress, and a happy life in work and in peace.

It is with admiration and respect that we view the heroic path of the CPSU and the Soviet people. It is the path of incredibly difficult struggles to build a new life, the path of enormous social changes, of victories, and of immensely difficult ordeals which could not avoid sacrifices and losses. The history of mankind had not known such a saga of the cohesion of the forces released by the revolutionary power of the workers and peasants, and concentration of these forces to change one of the most backward countries into a major socialist power with a massive economic and intellectual potential, and into a firm and indomitable supporters of the progressive and peace-loving forces of all the world.

The heroism of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War will remain alive and will be inscribed for all time in the annals of history. With the victory they achieved despite unimaginable suffering the Soviet people saved mankind from fascist barbarism and our peoples from extermination. With the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army the importance of Great October and the inspiring power of its revolutionary ideas were demonstrated in full. Our people, who were granted the unique opportunity of deciding once and for all on their destiny, placed themselves under the banner of Great October, and in the spirit of its revolutionary legacy in the glorious February of 1948 they embarked on a path along which they have been traveling since that time hand in hand with the Soviet people, in firm and unswerving friendship, alliance and cooperation. This internationalist brotherhood is sacrosanct for us. We are developing and protecting it as our highest and most valuable asset.

Under the influence of the ideas of Great October and the example of the first land of socialism and its liberation mission, far-reaching revolutionary changes have taken place throughout the world. The world socialist system emerged; it is consolidating and developing, while the colonial system has fallen apart. A new international community is forming in which the domination of other nations, imperialist diktat, and exploitation are becoming an increasingly clear anachronism, and the aspiration for a full and free life in which nations manage their own affairs is becoming the basic norm.

It is an indisputable fact of the first order that socialism has taken the initiative in these processes of historic changes. October's legacy to world history is being developed creatively by Soviet Communists by implementing the bold program of the 27th CPSU Congress, the strategic line of acceleration of the socioeconomic development of society. On the basis of a deep analysis of the past, experiences which have been gained with difficulty, Lenin's party is directing Soviet society toward achieving a qualitatively new, higher stage of the development of socialism, toward the restructuring of all areas of life of society. The new, complicated and great nature of the tasks, which the present course of the CPSU represents, is also demonstrated by the important speech by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the recent festive meeting that took place in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is proof of the fact that the Soviet Communists and the Soviet people with dignity continue in the work of Great October, and that they resolve the problems of the present with the utmost responsibility. In this they have the support of all revolutionary and progressive forces.

The CPSU's approach in realizing the program of the 27th CPSU Congress significantly enriches the experiences of socialist countries, increases the attractiveness of the ideal of socialism in the world, and strengthens the authority of the international communist and workers movement. It is also an example for the CPCZ. We are aware of the fact that we are also faced at the present with the task of realizing the restructuring of society, deepening socialist democracy, making fundamental changes in the management of society, in particular the national economy, consistently transferring it to a path of intensive development of high efficiency. The Czechoslovak people see great encouragement in the efforts of the Soviet people. With the political and work activity in fulfilling the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ congress they show their loyalty to the revolutionary heritage of Great October and Victorious February, their firm determination to continue consistently in the building of a socially just and truly humanitarian society, socialism, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The CPCZ fully acknowedges its responsibility for strengthening the unity and alliance of the socialist community and for its successes in peaceful competition with capitalism. We are aware that the securing of peace,

social progress, and the influence of socialism on world development are closely linked with the political, economic and spiritual development of socialist countries. We highly value the foreign policy initiatives and proposals which the Soviet Union submits to remove the threatening danger of a nuclear war, to strengthen trust between nations, and to develop peaceful cooperation between states with differing social systems. We unconditionally support these initiatives and proposals. We welcome the results achieved in the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the liquidation of medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles. We await with hope that the meeting of the highest representatives of the USSR and the United States will mean a definite step toward the creation of a nuclear-free world.

The resolute peace effort of the Soviet Union, its principled foreign policy and diplomacy striving to establish a climate of confidence, and a businesslike, open and honest dialogue are an expression of the new political thinking. This, too, is a distinctive demonstration of the loyalty to the legacy left by Great October, which was born with Lenin's Decree on Peace.

Our homeland, the CSSR, is sharing actively in the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Pact countries in the effort to create a comprehensive system of international security and disarmament, to avert the militarization of space, and to tackle global issues of contemporary mankind which can only be mastered in mutual cooperation with all forces of reason throughout the world. In line with the conclusions reached at the 17th CPCZ Congress we will continue to develop purposefully and resolutely our socialist society, to strengthen and defend socialist gains, and in the spirit of socialist internationalism and creatively active patriotism to intensify and strengthen fraternal relations among our parties and among the nations of our community.

The ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the ideas of creative Leninism are alive. They are being implemented and developed in the work and life of the people of the Soviet Union, in the countries of socialism. They are an inspiring and transforming force for the communist and workers' movement, for democratic and progressive movements, which are continually more powerful, and they illuminate the path to the future, encouraging the struggle for continual progress, the development of man, for his harmonious growth, and the application of his creative forces.

We wish you sincerely, dear Soviet comrades, on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution many more successes in the historically significant and innovatory work of restructuring, in the effort for the renewal and comprehensive well being of your country, in the historical struggle for the survival and happy future of mankind along the path opened up by Great October 70 years ago, along the path on which a new real history of mankind is being created.

[dated] Prague, 6 November 1987 [signed] The CPCZ Central Committee The CSSR National Front Central Committee The CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium The CSSR Government

Havlin Departs for Hungary

LD091307 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, has left for Budapest on a working visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. During his visit he will examine intensifying cooperation in the fields of culture, science, and education. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague he was seen off by Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miloslav Dockal, a departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Ladislav Novotny, rector of the Political College of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Further on Chnoupek's Austria Visit

Meets Counterpart Alois Mock

LD061634 Prague CTK in English 1205 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Vienna Nov 6 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with his Austrian counterpart Alois Mock for an exchange of views on the development of relations between the two countries and several international topics.

The ministers confirmed that relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria develop positively, and voiced interest in the continuation of a dialogue at all levels and in all fields.

Addresses CSCE Session

AU091646 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Nov 87 p 7

[Report by unidentified CTK correspondent: "B. Chnoupek's Speech to the Vienna Meeting; Everyone's Security Is Contingent Upon Ensuring the Security For All"—boldface passages as published]

[Text] Vienna (CTK Correspondent)—**The plenary session of the Vienna follow-up CSCE meeting was addressed by B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, on Friday [6 November]. At the behest of the session of the Committee of the Warsaw Pact's Ministers of Foreign Affairs, he informed the participants at the follow-up meeting about the results of the Committee's session, which was held in Prague last week. He said in his speech:**

The follow-up meeting is in its final stage, where the focus of work lies in the textual version of the final document. In the current, important stage of the meeting we regard it necessary to acquaint the participants in this

forum with our attitude toward the main problems of contemporary international relations as well as toward questions, which are on the agenda of your deliberations, in the political and military spheres, and in the economic and humanitarian spheres.

Our countries stood at the very cradle of the idea of the process of cooperation and security on our continent. They assess the convocation of a Europe-wide conference and the adoption of its final document as a great event in postwar history. They have always regarded the Helsinki process to be one of the priorities of their foreign-political activity, B. Chnoupek said.

The centerpiece of the deliberations of the Committee of the Warsaw Pact's Ministers of Foreign Affairs were questions on present-day international relations. The stress was, in particular, on problems of disarmament, and that of nuclear, as well as conventional disarmament, in the context of concrete steps pertaining to the strengthening of security and cooperation in the world. The documents adopted in Prague correspond to that fundamental orientation: **the communique and the document On Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Geneva Disarmament Conference.**

When characterizing these documents, I would like to, above all, stress their constructive concept and orientation, which express the new political thinking and the approaches necessary in the contemporary nuclear space age. Also the very timing of the holding of the Prague session, shortly after the talks of the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Moscow, and immediately prior to the journey by E. Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, to Washington, stressed its importance. This also was reflected in the content and the orientation of the deliberations.

The session expressed unequivocal support for the USSR's line and attitudes at these talks. E. Shevardnadze flew to Washington with the mandate of all seven Warsaw Pact member states.

It is natural that we welcome the treaty, which is to conclude the negotiations on the elimination of American and Soviet medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. We regard the treaty as a breakthrough in the existing disarmament talks. We stressed that this agreement on the elimination of two classes of nuclear missiles can have a distinctly positive influence on East-West relations, on the further development of the policy of broad constructive dialogue, as well as on the entire international situation; but also on the individual multilateral disarmament fora, where it could elicit a chain reaction.

We regard as significant the latest Soviet proposals aimed at drawing the stances of the two sides closer on the issue of a 50 percent reduction of the number of offensive strategic weapons on condition that the treaty on the reduction of the systems of antimissile defense will be strictly observed for a period of at least 10 years. Provided they are followed by a realistic approach by the other side, we can turn over a new leaf in mankind's endeavor for nuclear disarmament, and for averting the feverish arms buildup in space.

A distinct step in that direction could already be made during the Soviet-American summit meeting in Washington in December, and its conclusion during President R. Reagan's visit to the Soviet Union. We regard it as important to stress in the joint communique that no actions should be undertaken, which could complicate the attainment of these important agreements. We also expressed the conviction that this agreement would become an important, real [realny] foundation of the nuclear disarmament process. They would open up possibilities for progress in other aspects of disarmament and the strengthening of security, including the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe with the corresponding reduction of military expenditure. However, in this connection we are seriously alarmed by the statements by some representatives in the West on "compensation" for the upcoming elimination of American missiles in Europe by stationing new nuclear and non-nuclear weapons, and on creating new military structures.

European problems were in the foreground of the attention of the session of the ministers' Committee. The **inviolability of the postwar arrangement and of the existing borders** is the foundation of security on our continent. In the adopted conclusions we put stress on military-security issues. We defined, in particular, our standpoint on the disarmament talks in the Europe-wide context. We expressed the view that **the proposed meeting of 35 foreign ministers should make a decision on the opening of talks on an entire set of issues concerning Europe-wide disarmament.** This concerns primarily the problem of equalizing various levels by way of corresponding reductions and specific steps toward averting a sudden attack. We continue to regard it necessary not to restrict the disarmament process to the conventional sphere only. **It will be necessary also to include in this process the talks on the reduction of the number and the elimination of tactical nuclear weapons, so that Europe would be rid of all non-strategic nuclear devices.**

We are convinced that the current consultation of the 23 countries will lay, by working out a mandate, firm foundations for the future Europe-wide disarmament talks. We welcome the preliminary agreement arrived at this week on opening negotiations on disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals.

We noted with satisfaction that the realization of the document of the Stockholm Conference plays a positive role in strengthening trust in the military sphere. Therefore we are actively striving for the continuation and further development of the Stockholm agreements on the basis of the Madrid closing document at the conference which should resume its activity next year.

We paid proper attention to the implementation of the proposal adopted at the Berlin session of our countries' Political Consultative Committee on holding consultations on military doctrines between NATO and the Warsaw Pact states. The response to that proposal affirms its topical nature.

An implementation of the proposal to create zones without nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans and in central and northern Europe would contribute to significantly improving the situation on the continent. The realization of the PPR plan on reducing armament and increasing trust in central Europe would be an important factor as regards ensuring solid security on our continent, the Czechoslovak minister stated.

We have come to the conclusion that an **adoption of concrete measures aimed at reducing the level of military confrontation and strengthening trust on the line of contact of the two military-political groupings is highly topical.** One of such measures would be the removal of the most dangerous types of offensive weapons from the zone of contact. Our opinion is that it would be useful to assess this issue more concretely soon. The Soviet Union's proposal to reduce radically in general the level of military confrontation in northern Europe and the Arctic is also oriented in this direction—toward transforming this region into a zone of peace and cooperation.

We have expressed ourselves in like spirit on the strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean. We welcomed the effort of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries to intensify steps to transform this region into a zone of peaceful cooperation.

With all these military-security issues we thoroughly assessed the aspects pertaining to creating systems of effective verification, including on-site inspection, which would provide the certainty that the adopted commitments will not be violated.

We addressed the issue of enhancing the effectiveness of the Geneva Disarmament Conference in a separate document. We proceeded from the fact that the conference should concentrate above all on those spheres in which there is a realistic chance of concluding an agreement, such as, the ban of the production of chemical weapons, their elimination, and the ban on all nuclear tests.

The entire Prague deliberations were permeated by our current fundamental foreign political concept. What I have in mind is the formation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security. We are convinced that the hitherto experience from the building of "our common home" can positively influence the creation of a global security system, B. Chnoupek stressed.

We also paid attention to topical economic problems. We favored equal economic security, ensuring it by restructuring international economic relations on an equal democratic foundation. The fact that the normalization of relations between CEMA and the EEC is approaching was assessed as positive. We stressed the great importance which a substantial expansion of trade, and industrial, scientific-technical, and ecological cooperation on an Europe-wide scale would now have. We underscored the importance of convening an economic forum in Prague, a conference on scientific-technical cooperation in Budapest, an ecological forum in Sofia, and a symposium on the protection of the European cultural heritage in Krakow. We also stressed the **interest in a broad dialogue on humanitarian issues, a matter that is affirmed by the appropriate proposal for a comprehensive assessment of this problem within the framework of the Moscow conference.**

We reaffirmed the necessity of strictly respecting the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act. We deem it necessary that man's fundamental rights to life and work, his political, civic, economic, social, and cultural rights be fully respected. All forms of discrimination, apartheid, racism, nationalism, and chauvinism, and the propagation of war must be eradicated. We also noted the necessity of resolving conflict situations and contentions among states in a peaceful manner, and of adopting effective measures to combat international terrorism.

We believe that the results of the Prague session will provide additional impetus for further progress here, at the Vienna follow-up meeting. I am convinced that many of you will agree with me when I say that such impetus is highly necessary in the present situation. After all, the work on formulating the text of the final document still is, unfortunately, at the very beginning and proceeds—not only in our view—very slowly. We see the way out of this state of affairs in an increased constructive effort by all, aimed at achieving not unilateral, but universally acceptable results, B. Chnoupek declared.

As you know, **one of the first proposals submitted at the Vienna meeting was the proposal to hold an economic forum in Prague.** We have recently finetuned this proposal, whose authors or coauthors are the seven socialist states. In this we proceeded from the standpoints and opinions of many participants in the deliberations. We registered with satisfaction that the idea of the economic forum has not only taken root, but is increasingly gaining support.

The process of restructuring underway in Czechoslovakia as well as in the other socialist countries is opening new possibilities for the development of economic cooperation—also between countries with different social systems. Our opinion is that these new progressive, dynamic factors should be made use of also within the framework of the Europe-wide process. We will create favorable legal, administrative, and material conditions for it. We are prepared to receive in Prague representatives of government, economic, entrepreneur, banking, industrial, financial, and scientific circles from all participating countries.

In Prague we expressed satisfaction over the fact that encouraging moments have emerged in the international life. Even though delicate problems are still enduring, we are convinced that positive elements are increasingly strengthening and influencing international developments. All this is the expression of the new political thinking, of the efforts to democratize international relations, of the comprehension of the fact that **everyone's security can only be achieved by ensuring the security of all,** the Czechoslovak minister concluded.

Foreign Minister Chnoupek Visits Austria

For reportage on Foreign Minister Chnoupek's official trip to Austria, including talks with Austrian counterpart Alois Mock where bilateral issues were discussed, see the Austria section of the 9 November 1987 West Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Chnoupek Assesses FRG, Austria Relations

LD100536 Prague CTK in English 1848 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 9 (CTK)—A rich political dialogue exists between Czechoslovakia and West Germany, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said in reply to a question following his review of Czechoslovak foreign policy presented to Parliament today.

The situation in mutual relations has considerably improved recently, he added. The FRG is Czechoslovakia's largest Western trade partner, the two countries have busy cultural contacts and useful results have been produced by talks on cooperation in environmental protection. In foreign policy Czechoslovakia has appreciated Chancellor Kohl's attitude to the dismantling of Pershing 1A missiles and the two countries also have many identical views on disarmament problems, the foreign minister said.

Relations with Austria were described by the Czechoslovak foreign minister as stable, which is evident from many contacts between the two countries' government officials.

Chnoupek Addresses Federal Assembly Session

LD092345 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 9 Nov 87

["Thoughts from" report by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at 9 November session of the Federal Assembly, on the principled issues of CSSR Foreign Policy—recorded]

[Text] A significant hallmark of our activity was the tireless effort, the development of a wide spectrum of bilateral relations. The 17th CPCZ Congress placed responsible development and the consistent deepening of cooperation with fraternal socialist countries into the center of these events, inasmuch as the securing of peace, social progress, and the influence of socialism on world development are closely linked with the political, economic, and spiritual development of socialist countries. They represent an organic moving force of our foreign political influence which have as their source the deepest interests of our being. We fully identify with our responsibility to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community for its successes in peaceful competition with capitalism.

In particular it must be emphasized that in these relations a continually more demanding and higher dimension of joint activity is coming to the fore. Seen in the wide historic context its point of departure is the concept of the closest mutual trust and understanding, equality linked with strengthening responsibility, the deepening of effectiveness of mutual cooperation, true collectivism, comradeship, and international solidarity, mutual respect and attention to the standpoints and rights of others, unity of goals which is our weapon, and the variety of approaches which is our wealth. This test of trust, this verification of unity, this proof of viability, will develop in the future on the basis of further democratization of relations, a wide exchange of experiences and findings from the realization of restructuring. It will be characterized by the search for demanding and even more effective forms and methods. In this regard the talks between the highest representatives of our fraternal parties represent decisive impulses for further stimulation development. Their realization in everyday practice brings new forms of cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and within the CEMA. The cornerstone are fraternal relations with the Soviet Union in which there is full unity of views on all questions of all-round cooperation.

The achieved level of development which has no parallel in history affects at present all the decisive sphere — politics, ideology, economy, science, technology, and culture. Their qualitative growth represents a creative process with a specific, tangible content.

Far-reaching prospects have been opened by this year's important visit of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to our country. Last week they were confirmed again by the meeting between Comrade Husak and Comrade Gorbachev who expressed confidence that in our country, too, profound changes in the economy and in the whole of society will take place successfully, that our educated, skilled and politically mature people will fulfill the tasks which they are setting themselves, and expressed their trust in the Czechoslovak people and in our leadership. This cordial attitude toward our country reflects the positive assessment of Czechoslovakia, its policy, and the work of our people, by Soviet communists and all Soviet people. Yes, our Communist Party, our people consider the revolutionary course of restructuring in the Soviet Union to be an extremely valuable course of inspiration. They are learning its basic concepts—restructuring, democratization, and glasnost. They see an example, inspiration, and reinforcement in the solution of their present tasks.

Concerning economic relations, the long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000, and plans for individual spheres of the national economy of both countries which was signed the year before last is a milestone for these relations. Trade turnover is increasing consistently and if 15 years ago turnover amounted to about R 15 billion in a 5-year period, last year, in that record year, it amounted to nearly that much in 1 year alone. The share and scope of direct relations between organizations and economic enterprises are increasing. We are striving to plan the future dynamically; we are striving for long-term comprehensive planning, while at the same time proceeding from the objective needs of restructuring the material base and the superstructure. We are striving to continue direct cooperation in the sphere of industry, agriculture, and trade, to pay equal attention to the development of direct cooperation in the sphere of industry, agriculture, and trade, to pay equal attention to the development of direct cooperation in the sphere of the scientific-technical research, culture, education, health services, to crease a joint intergovernmental commission for cultural cooperation, to open a cultural and information center in Moscow. It is thus possible to conclude that the Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, backed by an effective program, will reach even higher horizons in the future, and will be filled with new acts by which they will enrich the glorious tradition of our alliance.

We have filled the strong, inviolable, and ordered relations, with the fraternal socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact, and the CEMA—the PPR, the GDR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Bulgarian People's Republic, and the SR of Romania—with a new and richer content. We strove to find nonstandard, wise methods of solving many joint tasks in bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Together we tested possibilities of perfecting the present methods and implementing pioneering methods of economic joint action. We are beginning to restructure the mechanism of cooperation. It is not just a case of more organic linking of national economic plans but of full development of direct relations between enterprises. A specific manifestation of such thinking in economic relations between socialist countries is represented by the conclusions of the recent 43d extraordinary CEMA session. We appreciate its factual nature and critical demands, but in particular its efforts to look for rational approaches to all-round improvement in the efficiency of economic and scientific and technical cooperation. We welcome the decision on restructuring the mechanism of mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration. We ascribe key importance to the agreement on working out a collective conception of international socialist division of labor for the years 1991 - 2005, and also the implementation of value-creating instruments in the consistent speeding up of integration processes and in the wide introduction of new, nontraditional forms of cooperation.

Havlin Receives Vietnamese Party Delegation

AU091453 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Nov 87 p 2

["z"-signed report: "Meeting With a Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam"]

[Text] Prague (z)—Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received on Wednesday [4 November] a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] led by Tran Do, member of the CPV Central Committee and chief of the CPV Central Committee Culture Department, at the close of its working stay in the CSSR.

In a comradely conversation Josef Havlin briefed the guests on the economic and political situation in our country and on our current tasks in this period of accelerating social and economic development, tasks which must be met in order to implement the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. He characterized in detail the targets of the CPCZ's cultural policy in the wake of the congresses of artists' unions and the tasks of the Czechoslovak cultural and artistic front in the current stage of society's development. The current standard of cooperation between the two communist parties in the field of culture and the arts was appreciated in the talk, and the possibilities of further improving the efficiency of this cooperation were assessed.

The Vietnamese guests were also received by Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech SR.

Delegation of PRC Cooperatives Ends Visit

AU091459 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Nov 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] A delegation of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives led by its chairman, Jao Pchan [spelling of name as published], which was in the CSSR at the invitation of the Central Council of Cooperatives, departed for home on Wednesday [4 November]. During their stay the Chinese guests held talks on the possibilities of developing mutual cooperation. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Jindrich Zahradnik, chairman of the Central Council of Cooperatives.

Korean TU Delegation Ends Visit

LD082239 Prague CTK in English 2026 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 8 (CTK)—A delegation of the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions, led by its chairman King Bong Ju, met with members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions Miroslav Zavadil today at the conclusion of its official visit to Czechoslovakia.

They appreciated the results of the visit and discussed the possibilities of the further development of cooperation between the two trade union organizations.

The Korean delegation attended in Prague an international trade union conference of solidarity with the struggle of the workers and people of Korea which was held on November 3 and 4.

Vaclavik on Army's Tasks, Recruitment

AU061318 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Nov 87 p 2

[Report by Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalist Bernard Rostecky: "Highest Representatives of the Czechoslovak People's Army Among Slovak Journalists; Responsibility For the Defense of the Fatherland"]

[Text] Bratislava (Our staff journalist Bernard Rostecky)—Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, briefed journalists about the current tasks of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] yesterday [4 November]. The meeting was attended by Colonel General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the CSLA's Main Political Administration, and other CSLA representatives.

In his opening speech, Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, analyzed the current international military-political situation. He said that despite the considerable progress that has been achieved, thanks mainly to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, owing to the aggressive policy of imperialism, headed by the United States, there is a continuing danger of a war conflict. Beyond our western border is concentrated the greatest quantity of weapons, military hardware, and NATO troops, whose core consists of American and West German armed forces, equipped with the latest combat technology. In this connection the CSSR Minister of National Defense noted: "The international and military-political situation does not permit us to succumb to any illusions as regards the defense of the fatherland and socialism. We must keep on comprehensively perfecting our People's Army. Its co-responsibility within the framework of the Warsaw Pact for the defense of socialism is multiplied by the fact that our country is located on the divide between socialism and capitalism."

Therefore commanders and political agencies are striving to consistently realize the high demands which arise for the CSLA from the resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress, worked out by the all-Army party aktiv.

In conclusion the CSSR Minister of National Defense stressed that the ever increasing demands as regards improving combat and mobilization readiness and fulfilling the tasks of combat and political training, together with the introduction of modern combat technology, mean that all Army members must increase their general and specialized knowledge, and these things are psychological and physically highly demanding, especially for professional soldiers. He noted in this connection the importance of continuing to improve the quality of the corps of commanders. The training of cadres at military schools represents a most important source for its new members. The mass media and propaganda, which play a clear part in creating the population's paramilitary consciousness, also play an important role in the recruitment for military schools.

Strougal Addresses Purkyne Medical Society

LD092226 Prague CTK in English 1917 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Prague No 9 (CTK)—The extensive and significant work of Jan Evangelista Purkyne (1787-1869) exceeded the national framework to become an internationally recognized contribution to the European and world treasury of scientific knowledge, Lubomir Strougal said today.

Speaking at a ceremonial scientific congress of the Czechoslovak J.E. Purkyne Medical society marking the bicentenary of the birth of the prominent scientist, humanist, teacher and patriot, the Czechoslovak premier said that the foundations of Purkyne's scientific fame were laid already by his dissertation on vision by which he completed his studies at the faculty of medicine at Charles University in Prague. He enriched his branch of science with many discoveries, but the authorship of some was later attributed to others, because Purkyne published he results insufficiently. "This category includes, for instance, his work and discoveries in the sphere of the study of cells which contributed to the basic turn in medicine in the middle of the 19th Century," Lubomir Strougal said.

"But this is not the only direction in which the contemporary Czechoslovak medicine develops Purkyne's bequest," he said. Purkyne was a founder of physiology as an experimental science and had a significant share in the foundation of histology, embryology and pharmacology. His rule that a physician must be well educated in physiology and be a good pyschologist is topical also today.

Lubomir Strougal recalled that "back in 1823 Purkyne expressed his concept of preventive medicine" and in the spirit of his principles the main task of Czechoslovak health care still is profound knowledge of the basic mechanisms of the development of human organism and the influence the living environment and civilization have on it. Czechoslovakia has health programs to improve the prevention, diagnosing and treatment of serious diseases and pathological states in several spheres: care of mother and child, care of the old generation and struggle against cardiovascular, oncological and contagious diseases. "We are trying, in the struggle against diseases, to turn the specialized professional activity of physicians into the universal endeavour of the whole socialist society."

The premier appreciated Purkyne's educational bequest, his effort to spread education to the broad public. He recalled the bleak conditions in which the scientist worked and praised his patriotism—in the conditions of the then Austrian monarchy, Purkyne proudly declared his adherence to the Czech nation and the Czech language.

In the concluding part of his speech, Lubomir Strougal stressed that Purkyne's work remains a permanent source of inspiration and a challenge to Czechoslovak science and medicine. "Human effort for progress can be crowned with full success under a single condition: that the world will not be troubled and threatened by the danger of war catastrophes or worried by the ignored and thus mounting global problems of mankind. In this respect, the creed of Jan Evangelista Purkyne about the service of science to social progress and rejection of any violence and injustice is still topical."

GDR Denies FRG Claims on Steel Deliveries

LD091824 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 9 Nov (ADN)—As ADN has learned from the bodies responsible, the publications in the mass media of the FRG about alleged illegal steel deliveries from the GDR to the FRG are without any foundation.

ADN is empowered to state that the foreign trade enterprises of the GDR have nothing to do with such chicaneries. The process of shipments of metalurgical products to the FRG is being carried out correctly on the basis of existing agreements and accords.

GDR, FRG Education Ministers Comment on Talks

LD101025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Bonn, 9 Nov (ADN)—The initial talks between Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of higher and vocational education, and Juergen Moellemann, Federal minister of education and science, focused on exchanging information on the higher education policies of the two states and shaping bilateral cooperation. Minister Boehme arrived in Bonn today on a 4-day visit to the FRG at the invitation of his counterpart.

Following this first meeting, Minister Moellemann told journalists that in the wake of the visit to the FRG by General Secretary Erich Honecker, the meeting with Minister Boehme had produced numerous starting points for strengthening in practice the cooperation desired by both sides. He is confident that tangible progress will soon be achieved.

Minister Boehme said that they had concentrated on finding starting points for shaping cooperation and putting what was feasible into practice now. In the next few days he will also be discussing cooperation within the framework of the agreement on cultural cooperation and in the spheres of science and technology. The basis for the talks is the joint communique on Erich Honecker's official visit to the FRG and the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG. The GDR minister stressed that he wants to take the opportunity to meet more representatives of FRG science.

Fischer Holds Talks With Poland's Orzechowski

LD092235 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 9 Nov (ADN)—At the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fisher, Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, was in the GDR today on a working visit. In the spirit of the fraternal solidarity between the GDR and People's Poland, the two ministers discussed questions of further bilateral cooperation as well as international problems of interest to both sides.

They stressed that agreements reached during the friendly meeting between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski in the GDR on 16 September 1987 were being purposefully implemented. This helps to further increase the importance of the friendly relations between the two states and peoples for stability and peaceful coexistence in Europe.

More on Talks

LD092239 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] At the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Marian Orzechowski spent today in Berlin on a working visit. The foreign ministers discussed matters connected with the cooperation of our states, and they exchanged views on international problems of interest to both sides.

During the talks, it was stressed that the decisions—adopted during the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker on 16 September in the GDR—are being consistently implemented. They are serving the systematic development of friendly relations between both of our states and peoples, as well as serving the purpose of stabilization and peaceful coexistence in Europe.

Daily Comments on 13th CPC Congress

AU091251 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Nov 87 p 4

[Article by Sandor Bocz: "China: Long-Term Policy of Reform"]

[Text] A close observer of the 8-day session will have to be content with a factual summary saying that the congress of the Chinese Communists that has just ended provided no sensations. If there was any sensation at all, it was in the lack of sensations. For example, nobody doubted that the delegates would give their blessing to the continuation of reform and openness, and to the reorganization of the system of political institutions. Nor did the concept of the initial stage of socialism have a novel effect, since this formulation has been known for a considerable time and only its detailed expression was still waiting to be implemented. Finally, not even the rejuvenation of the leading organs could arouse real surprise because the 83-year-old Deng Xiaoping has consistently, and for a longer period of time, expressed both his intention to withdraw and the need for an change in generations.

A Turning Point and a Milestone [subhead]

The significance of the 13th Congress is not at all reduced by any of the aforementioned points. On the contrary, they demonstrate very clearly and convincingly that the policy of our Chinese fraternal party is well thought out, consistent, predictable, and free of any unexpected turns or improvisations. Although the congress held most of its discussions behind closed doors, its work was done in an atmosphere of openness and natural publicity, and without the secrecy that stirs up bad memories. The delegates that were invited to the press conference faced the assault of foreign reporters who had gathered in Beijing with impressive self-confidence, and did not reject even the most sensitive questions, or questions that often seemed provocative. This was the first time that the CPC displayed international openness on a congress level, on openness which it had declared in every direction and in all spheres of life. When the Congress spokesman finally thanked the journalists for their cooperation, he was able to do so with the conviction that, after these 8 productive days, the world knows much more about the worries, intentions and endeavors of the PRC's Communists than ever before.

Whether the subject was economic reform, the investment of foreign capital, science, higher education, Tibet, or Taiwan, the congress delegates repeatedly returned to the "hearth" of Chinese politics, the third plenum of the 11th Central Committee, which, in December 1978, ended the period of the "cultural revolution" and of leftist adventurousness for good, and which formulated the guidelines of the realpolitik, reform, and openness that originate from Chinese realities. During the 9 years since then, the PRC's gross national product, state revenues, and the average income of the urban and village population have roughly doubled. The 1978 plenum is a turning point in the lives of the party and the country; the 13th Congress is a new milestone on the road of stability and development.

A Lasting Trend [subhead]

A Beijing reporter aptly called the road of socialist modernization "the new Long March." After the first successful step has been made, the next task is to double the gross national product by the end of the millenium, and to have the PRC reach the level of the medium-developed countries by the middle of the next millennium.

The theoretical conclusion of the congress provides direction and handholds for this broad-scope, long-term program, a conclusion stating that China is currently at the initial phase of socialism and that this phase is going to be quite long—about 100 years, counting from the fifties—and will last until the conclusion of socialist modernization. Several congress delegates welcomed the theory of the initial phase, because for them it clarified the fact that the policy of reform and openness is not a temporary initiative related to positive developments, but rather a lasting and long-term trend. The new thesis starts from the premises that China was a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country when socialist construction began, and that the elimination of the still existing poverty and backwardness can only result from a long development.

During the initial phase, every method that contributes to developing the forces of production, modernizing production, and raising the standard of living is essentially acceptable and can be employed. Consequently, private ventures, the coexistence of different forms of property, joint enterprises established with foreign capital, and the buying and selling of stocks are not temporary phenomena. But all these are permitted to exist in a country where public property is the major form of property, and where the four basic principles—the socialist road, the democratic dictatorship of the people, the leading role of the party, and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and of Mao Zedong—are consistently adhered to.

Since 1978, the policy of reform and openness has joined the basic principles that determine the party line as a new component. The unanimously adopted report of the Central Committee also made it clear that the battle on two fronts against the "leftist" and right-wing tendencies will remain topical throughout the initial phase of socialism. Whereas, in the past, advocates of the "leftist" trend were characterized by exaggerated impatience and the illusion of a great jump, today the Chinese are said to hold on tenaciously to over-centralized economic and political structures that have become too bureaucratic and that hinder development, and to have reservations about the reform that requires deep changes. But believers in right-wing "bourgeois liberalism," having fallen on the other side of the horse, claimed that they have discovered the way out in the total negation of socialism and "total Westernization."

But the congress established that the only real way out is to accelerate and deepen the socialist-oriented reform and to implement international openness in all directions. The congress adopted the concept that it is not possible to reorganize and modernize the economy without reform in the political structure. During the period following liberation, it was justified to unify and centralize to the maximum the executive authority, but at present the immediate task is to differentiate between party and government functions, and to increase the independence of local and intermediate plans.

The report and several participants alleviated the fear that political reform will lead to reducing or eliminating the leading role of the party. The party will strengthen its leading role precisely by getting rid of its governmental and administrative obligations and by exercising its guiding role by formulating political principles, setting the direction of policy, making important political decisions, and suggesting cadres for key government positions. In the PRC, it is still common for the management of the party and the state, and of the party and the economy to be held in the same hands, from the highest levels down to the lowest levels, as in the case where the mayor, the enterprise manager, and the local party secretary are one and the same person. It is obvious that the party's work style also needs to be renewed within the political reform.

With Every Country [subhead]

The delegates repeatedly praised the realism of the report to the congress, and the fact that it looked for and found truth in facts. One such truth is that a poor and backward society, but one that builds socialism, necessarily needs economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with other countries and endeavors both to adopt the achievements of the modern worlds, and to reduce the gap between itself and the developed countries. The task of the PRC's foreign policy, as laid down by the congress, is to create favorable conditions to fulfill domestic tasks, implement socialist modernization, and build a characteristically Chinese socialism a goal that is to be achieved through widening and deepening international cooperation. The results of the last 9 years have extensively provided the correctness of the policy of openness.

In his speech, Zhao Ziyang concluded with satisfaction that the present international situation is favorable for socialist modernization. "The PRC consistently continues its independent foreign peace policy and further develops fraternal relations and cooperation with all countries in the world, on the basis of the five basic principles of peaceful coexistence," he said.

On the one hand, the political resolution of the congress lays the ideological foundations of long-term development. On the other hand, it also retroactively confirms the reform policy implemented since 1978, a policy whose practical successes and experiences supply the financial, moral, and political requirements of the new Long March. Therefore, the program of the 13th Congress simultaneously guarantees continuity and stability, a fact which is also demonstrated in the composition of the rejuvenated leading bodies. The congress was an unequivocal success in this, too.

USSR Envoy Speaks on GOSR Anniversary

LD081914 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1815 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Speech by USSR Ambassador Boris Stukalin in Budapest on the occasion of the Great October Socialist Revolution; date not given, recorded; Stukalin speaks in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation; no video available]

[Excerpts] Esteemed television viewers and radio listeners, my dear friends: The Soviet Union and progressive mankind as a whole are today celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. [passage omitted]

The activity of the masses in their workplaces and in society is on the increase, and self-management is strengthening among the working collectives. The struggle against bureaucracy is developing, though not always smoothly, the administrative, instructing leadership style is being eliminated, and socialist legality is being strengthened.

The processes of renewal that are taking place in our country were brought to life by more than the thinking through of our own historical experiences. We are using all the valuable experiences of the fraternal parties and the friendly countries, and at the same time we are glad to share our results with our friends. We regard this as one of the manifestations of the cooperation between the socialist countries.

We regard Soviet-Hungarian relations as an example of multifaceted cooperation embodying equal rights on the basis of socialist internationalism, complete equality, and fraternal friendship. The friendly relations between our peoples, whose foundations were laid in the years of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the civil war, in the days of the 1919 Hungarian Republic of Councils, began to develop fruitfully after the liberation of Hungary from fascist oppression.

Present-day relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary extend to every sphere of political, economic, scientific, and cultural life. Our cooperation is characterized by an identity of views and joint work in socialist construction and on every issue of the struggle waged for peace and for the security of the peoples.

The roots of Hungarian-Soviet relations lie in the sincere and fraternal relations between the CPSU and the MSZMP. Its gradual development is ensured by the regular meetings between the leaders of our parties, Comrades Gorbachev and Kadar. The shared goals, the

unity of our parties and our peoples, serve as an objective basis for the deepening of the multifaceted relations between our countries and for their enrichment with new, progressive forms of mutual cooperation.

In the recent past, about 100 Soviet and Hungarian enterprises and associations established direct links. We have created 3 joint enterprises, an international production association, and 17 joint research and organizing collectives.

The work is continuing in this direction.

We are endeavoring through joint efforts to modernize the structure of goods exchanged between the two countries. We are developing production cooperation and possibilities for the fuller use of free Hungarian industrial capacities.

The construction of the Paks nuclear power station is proof of the effectiveness of Hungarian cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Putting the number four, the last, reactor into operation, which occurred before the 70th anniversary of Great October, was a significant event in the development of socialist integration.

Hungarian-Soviet political, scientific, and cultural relations are filled with new content from day to day. The lively and expanding relations between our citizens are ever more active. This is convincingly shown by the events of the Days of Soviet Culture being held in Hungary on the occasion of the October anniversary.

At the same time, properly evaluating the results and new forms of the development of Soviet-Hungarian relations, we see clearly how great the opportunities and reserves are for their further enrichment. We are convinced that we can raise Hungarian-Soviet relations, we see clearly how great the opportunities and reserves are for their further enrichment. We are convinced that we can raise Hungarian-Soviet relations to a qualitatively higher level by joint work if we rely courageously on the experiences gained through our cooperation, on the endeavors aimed at solving the tasks facing us in the sphere of socialist construction.

My dear Hungarian friends. The first message of October addressed to humanity was the decree concerning peace. Vladimir Ilich Lenin regarded the October Revolution as the first victory in the elimination of war. The consistent struggle waged for peace has become the essence of Soviet foreign policy and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe has become the historic mission of socialism. [passage omitted]

My dear friends, permit me to greet you with all my heart on the occasion of our joint great festive occasion, the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and let me wish the fraternal Hungarian people much success, luck, and happiness in the work of socialist construction. Thank you for your attention.

Grosz Meets With Finnish Official

LD092216 Budapest MTI in English 1817 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 9 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Secretary of State Paul Verner Erkki Gustafsson, head of the office of the Finnish Council of Ministers, who arrived on an official visit to Budapest Monday.

The cordial discussion was attended by Miklos Raft, head of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, and Aarto Mansala, ambassador of the Republic of Finland to Hungary.

CSSR's Havlin Arrives in Hungary

LD091234 Budapest MTI in English 1200 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 9 (MTI)—Josef Havlin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, arrived in Hungary on Monday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP]. At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport Josef Havlin met Lenard Pal, HSWP CC Secretary. Present at the airport was Ondrej Durej, ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Hungary.

Grosz Confers With Company Managers

LD092206 Budapest MTI in English 1612 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 9 (MTI)—On Monday Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and several members of the government held talks with managers of large Budapest enterprises at the Taurus rubber industrial company.

At the consultation, designed to promote implementation of the government's stabilization work programme, the general managers gave information on this year's results of their companies, and outlined plans to improve performances. The attending members of the government discussed the present state of the economy, the probable effects of measures toward attaining the targets set for next year, and answered questions.

Open discussions were held on the tasks to be accomplished in the remainder of the year, the acceleration of product restructuring, improvement of foreign trade work and the governmental and local conditions to provide incentives for a more effective enforcement of national economic interests.

The consultation is to continue in Gyor-Sopron County in the next few days.

Solidarity Committee's Activities Banned

Police Summon Walesa

AU091036 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 7-8 Nov 87 p 2

[Text]Yesterday Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity Trade Union, was summoned to the Gdansk Police Headquarters and was reprimanded for being cofounder of the "National Executive Commission."

'Nothing' Will Stop Walesa

AU100748 Paris AFP in English 2342 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 10 (AFP)—Police in the northern Polish city of Gdansk have ordered a committee including Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who lives in the town, to cease its trade union activities "immediately," sources close to the outlawed union said there on Monday.

However Mr Walesa said that "nothing would stop (him) from working to reintroduce trade union pluralism in Poland." Solidarity was effectively banned when Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski imposed a state of emergency in 1981, not long after the union had been made legal.

The sources said police had told Mr Walesa in writing that the activities of Solidarity's recently created National Executive Committee (KKW) were illegal because the committee tended to "kick up trouble."

The other eight members of the committee had received similar letters, the sources said.

In a statement to the press, Mr Walesa also said that he saw no reason to register the KKW with the administrative court—a requisite for recognition by the Polish authorities.

"The new leadership," Mr Walesa said, is only pursuing the work of a labour organisation" which had in its day been officially authorized.

Mr Walesa last week refused to answer police questions on the KKW's activities, and was warned that he could face a heavy fine or even a three-month prison sentence as a result.

Activities Considered Illegal

LD092002 Warsaw PAP in English 1932 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 9—The director of the Socio-Administrative Department of the Voivodship Office in Gdansk banned the creation and activities of an organization calling itself the NSZZ "Solidarnosc" National Executive Committee.

In the substantiation of the decision it was said that the activities of the so-called NSZZ "Solidarnosc" National Executive Committee were irreconcilable with the law since its creation was not legalized on the basis of the law on associations or other laws.

It was also said that the content of the statement propagated by the "committee" indicated that its activities were aimed at inciting public unrest.

The decision comes into force immediately on issue.

Nonadherence to Ban

LD092006 Hamburg DPA in German 1924 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Warsaw (DPA)—The provincial authority in Gdansk has today forbidden the foundation and further activities of the National Executive Committee of the Solidarity trade union recently created by workers' leader Lech Walesa. [passage omitted]

Workers' leader Lech Walesa, to whose home the decision was brought this afternoon, said in a telephone conversation that the provincial authority was not asked to give permission and that the ban would not be adhered to.

He stressed that they were not surprised since the individual leading bodies of Solidarity have been banned every time in the past. In the provincial authority's decision, which other members of the Executive Committee have received, no punitive measures have been threatened.

Pro-Solidarity Action in Warsaw, No Arrests

AU091719 Paris AFP in English 1710 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text]Warsaw, Nov 9 (AFP)—A large streamer hung from a central building praising the banned Solidarity trade union as the standard bearer of Polish independence drew a huge crowd and caused a mammoth traffic jam on Warsaw's main thoroughfare Monday.

Pamphlets were also thrown into the crowd calling for the restoration of Solidarity and accusing the government of acting against democracy.

The first line of the Polish national anthem, "Poland has not yet perished," was inscribed on the streamer, which also said: "With Solidarity towards (Polish) independence."

The inscriptions on the banner, 12 metres (40 feet) long and five metres (17 feet) wide, were signed by "groups of the independent opposition." It was unfurled by unidentified persons at rush hour.

Around 4,000 people assembled under the streamer as it floated from the roof apex of the building, stopping all traffic on the busy avenue for about 90 minutes.

Uniformed police arrived in trucks with screaming sirens and dispersed the crowd and directed traffic while two plainclothes policemen climbed up a firemen's turntable ladder to hack down the streamer's supports.

No arrests were immediately reported.

The pamphlets scattered into the crowd accused the authorities of violating the Gdansk agreements concluded with Solidarity in 1980 and called for the ban on the union to be lifted.

They accused the government of preaching democracy while "workers are dimsissed for their trade union activities".

"The economic and ecological situation in Poland is disastrous, and the authorities, instead of opening an authentic dialogue with society, calls for more belt-tightening", the pamphlets said.

"We are prepared to make sacrifices but we want guarantees that our efforts will not be wasted once more. The best guarantee would be the restoration of Solidarity."

The demonstration came in advance of a November 29 referendum seeking approval of certain economic and political reforms. Polish opposition groups have said they will "completely ignore" the vote.

Further Reportage on GOSR Celebrations

Jaruzelski Attends Meeting

LD092354 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 9—A gala meeting of the Central Commission for Cooperation of the Polish United Workers' Party PUWP, the United Peasants' party UPP and the Democratic Party DP was held here today with the participation of PRON signatories: the "Pax" Catholic Association, the Christian Social Society CHSS, the Polish Social-Catholic Union PZKS and the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council.

The meeting was attended by members of leadership of PUWP with Wojciech Jaruzelski, ZSL with Roman Malinowski, SD with Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, PRON with Jan Dobraczynski, Pax with Zenon Komender, CHSS with Kazimierz Marawski, PZKS with Wieslaw Gwizdz and also President of the Supreme Council of the Polish War Veterans' Union Henryk Jablonski.

Participants of the meeting examined proposals to mark the 70th anniversary of Poland's independence and the 50th anniversary of Nazi aggression against Poland and outbreak of the second world war.

They stated that celebrations of the anniversaries, not reviving the old conflicts, would become an occasion to look into Poland's recent history and define actions eliminating the threats which past generations failed to avoid.

The participants turned with an appeal to all Poles, living at home and abroad, to commemorate those national anniversaries. Let the celebrations of the 70 years of Poland's independence and 50th anniversary of September become a manifestation of will for common action in the supreme interests of the nation and the Polish state.

The participants decided that a honorary committee will be established after consultations with all social communities at home and abroad to prepare celebrations marking the 70th anniversary. The committee is to hold its first meeting on May 3, 1988. The participants asked Jan Dobrazcynski, head of the PRON National Council, to chair the group preparing the celebrations.

Jaruzelski Gives Impressions

LD092323 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Some 30 minutes ago the Polish delegation [attending the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary] returned to Warsaw. On the plane Wojciech Jaruzelski was interviewed by a news correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] General, what impressions, what thoughts, are you bringing home with you after this week in Moscow?

[Jaruzelski] Undoubtedly this was a great event, with not only a domestic Soviet dimension but also a worldwide one, and of special concern to the entire left, the progressive forces, and the forces of peace. I don't have to tell you of the great significance for us Poles of the revolution of course, as a great historical event, and of all that which is presently happening in the Soviet Union, which we are probably correctly calling the second revolution. We are also very happy that there is a concomitance of Polish and Soviet solutions and searches at the present stage and that, as I had an opportunity to say during the solemn soiree, our relations have never been so close and characterized by mutual trust and mutual respect, which is of tremendous importance. [end recording]

Jaruzelski, Messner Greet Soviet Leaders

AU101018 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Nov 87, pp 1, 4

[Telegram from PZPR Central Committee First Secretary and State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Council of Ministers Chairman Zbigniew Messner to CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Andrey Gromyko, and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov, to mark the 70th anniversary of GOSR: "Greetings on Behalf of the Polish People"]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 7—On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner sent a congratulatory cable to Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko, and Nikolay Ryzhkov. The cable read in part:

The decades that have passed since the October Revolution are a pioneer road, full of the devoted effort of the Soviet people, who under the leadership of the Communist Party created the might of the Soviet Union, won great prestige in the international arena.

Now that many nations have entered the road of building socialism, when the community of socialist states exists and develops on the basis of friendship and cooperation based on equal rights, and when socialism as an idea embraces huge masses of people worldwide the breakthrough-making significance of the October revolution as an event of highest historic rank is being confirmed.

Our nation strongly associates the October Revolution with the rebirth and independence of the Polish state. We are proud that thousands of our compatriots actively participated in the October Revolution.

The unity of our nations' interests was strongly confirmed in hard years of the war against the aggression of Nazi Germany. The brotherhood-in-arms on battlefields and Soviet support for Poland's vital national interests following World War II created a lasting foundation of fraternal relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our nations.

Polish society welcomed with great interest and sympathy the program of revolutionary reconstruction adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. The changes aimed at speeding up social and economic development, now under way in the Soviet Union, reach down to the sources and deepest essence of the October Revolution, are a creative development of Marxism and Leninism, testify to its unabated dynamism and rightness, and consolidate forces of progress and peace all over the world.

This bold strategy is convergent with the program of renewal in our country and brings our nations ever closer together. The ideological unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties is being strengthened. All-round Polish-Soviet cooperation and friendship develops favorably assuming a qualitatively higher character corresponding to deep changes taking place in both our countries.

In an open and innovative way we seek new, more efficient forms of activity in our mutual relations. The declaration on cooperation in ideology, science, and culture signed recently is an event of great significance, opening a new chapter of cooperation in the spiritual sphere, facilitating cooperation between ever wider circles of our societies now and in the future.

We state with satisfaction that class, social, and national interests of the PPR and the USSR are especially close at present, which is expressed in deepening and expanding all-round cooperation between our states.

The links of alliance of socialist states, and the power and authority of the Soviet Union are the basis of security of the socialist community and a warrant of the present territorial-political order in Europe. The sense of common responsibility for the fate of peace, efforts to consolidate it, cooperation in the international arena are a particularly important element of lasting, friendly relations between our countries, the cable read.

On the same occasion, Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski sent a congratulatory cable to Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Lev Tolkunov and Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Avgust Voss.

UN Envoy Notes Improvements in Civil Rights

LD071208 Warsaw PAP in English 1517 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] New York, Nov 6—Polish delegate to the U.N. Wladyslaw Neneman, taking the floor at the third committee of the U.N. General Assembly which is currently debating on national institutions for protecting and strengthening human rights, pointed out that in Poland civil courts act in tune with the provisions of the international convention on human rights.

Neneman briefed the members of the committee on the goals and tasks of new institutions called to life with a view to safeguarding human rights in Poland, among them, the Supreme Administrative Court, the Constitutional Tribunal, the consultative Council at the President of the Council of State which is composed of people of various political, social and philosophical outlooks as well as the institution of the ombudsman.

The Polish delegate stressed that Poland was going through a process of improving institutional guarantees of the protection of political and civil rights.

Bednarski Interview on Joint Soviet Society

AU091210 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Nov 87 p 2

[Interview with Henryk Bednarski, Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, by Ryszard Altynski: "The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society's Participation in the Celebrations of the 70th Anniversary of Great October"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted]

[Altynski] How do your society's activities help to remove "blank spots" and stereotypes embedded in the awareness of some segments of our people with regard to the Soviet Union?

[Bednarski] Our society's primary goal is to supply our people with honest knowledge about the Soviet Union and about our friendly relations with it, to recall whatever links us, and to explain whatever divided our peoples in the past and put them at loggerheads. There has been considerable interest in the information seminars called "The October Revolution, Poland, and Poles" and in meetings with Soviet and Polish veterans of struggle and labor, with scientists, politicians, and social activists. Our bilateral accords and declarations are beginning to be implemented in day-to-day practice and translated into specific facts as they should be, because nothing is so effective in promoting friendship and eliminating myths, obscurities, and prejudices as direct creative cooperation and direct contacts between workers and farmers, and meetings between people during rest and play. Contacts between children and youths are educationally all the more valuable.

[Altynski] The Polish and Soviet proletariats have great common traditions in the struggle for social and national liberation, as attested to by the October Revolution, by the struggle to defend its achievements, and by other events. How does your society tell our people about this? Do people respond positively to your efforts in this regard?

[Bednarski] I think I have already answered this in part, but it is a fact that these issues continue to be on our agenda all the time because, unfortunately, there are still many "blank spots" in our people's knowledge of history in this regard. This is especially true of our young people. We should not only remember the names of Dzherzhynskiy and Markhlevskiy, and also the fact that about 200,000 Poles participated in the Soviet revolution and in the struggle to defend Soviet rule. They not only contributed to the victory of the idea of Great October and thereby to the rebirth of independent Poland, but also furnished the masses of Polish workers with the ideas of Marxism and Leninism, demonstrating their effectiveness in practice. Nor should we forget that the ties between the Polish and Soviet progressive forces are much older than assumed, as attested to by Genowefa Kurpisowa's interesting book entitled "*Prior to the Great October Revolution*". We try to stress all these issues in our work because our young people are simply ignorant of many interesting facts and events. In the past few months our aktivs and public opinion polls have recorded people's increased interest in and sympathy for the present changes in the USSR. This climate certainly encourages educational and ideological work. [passage omitted]

Orzechowski Interview on Ties With PRC

LD082043 Warsaw PAP in English 1856 GMT 8 Nov 87

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Bajer]

[Text] Beijing, Nov 8—In an interview granted by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski to the Chinese press agency *Xinhua* before his visit to China, to start this Nov. 10, he expressed interest in the exchange of experiences concerning reforms in both countries.

"Although both countries are remote and their historical determinants are different, they follow the universal principles of socialist construction. Ventures undertaken by both states while carrying on reforms have enriched the practice and theory of socialism," Orzechowski stressed.

"Poland and China should expand the forms of economic, scientific and technological contacts, for instance by the formation of joint ventures." He said.

Xinhua wrote that the first visit by a Polish foreign minister to People's China in the history of the Polish-Chinese relations would take place in a period of fast development of bilateral relations after last year's visit by the Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski to China and this year's visit by the leader of the Party and the Chinese Government Zhao Ziyang to Poland.

Orzechowski is the first Polish foreign minister to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations by both countries in 1949. The head of the Chinese diplomacy Wu Xueqian paid an official visit to Poland in March this year.

Culture Minister Ends Visit to Italy

LD080155 Warsaw PAP in English 1838 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Rome, Nov. 7—Poland's Culture Minister Aleksander Krawczuk paid a visit to Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti to close his Italian visit today.

The ministers stressed a favourable state of Polish-Italian relations and in this context they discussed selected directions of further development in the cultural cooperation between both countries.

Mexican President Supports Disarmament Plan

LD070617 Warsaw PAP in English 1856 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 6—The Mexican ambassador to Poland has conveyed in the Foreign Ministry here today a personal letter from Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid to President of the Council of State of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The letter is a reply to Wojciech Jaruzelski's letter concerning the Polish plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe issued to the leaders of the states of the "Delhi Six."

In his letter the Mexican president highly assessed the Polish initiative and lent support to it deeming that the Polish proposal constituted "the first step in the direction of reaching agreements making it possible to reduce armed forces and conventional armaments and eliminate nuclear weapons from the continent."

Council of Ministers Holds Session 9 Nov

LD092213 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 9—During a session held here today the Council of Ministers reviewed and adopted drafts of implementing regulations for the amended tenant law.

The council concretized and supplemented those regulations the practical application of which caused controversies and evoked international doubts.

Bearing in mind the difficult material situation of the private owners of multi-apartment houses the council decided to raise the sum of the given material assistance to 500,000 zlotys awarded once in three years.

Steps were also taken to simplify the procedure of exchanging apartments.

The Council of Ministers also adopted a resolution on the integrated system of raising the qualifications of the directors of state enterprises.

The need for such a system results from the time-table of the realization of the second stage of economic reform and is one of the actions aimed at strengthening the position of directors.

Sejm To Appoint First Ombudsman

LD091442 Warsaw PAP in English 1348 GMT 9 Nov 87

[By PAP Commentator Maurycy Kamieniecki]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 9—Among its numerous activities this month aimed to democratize life in Poland and improve the country's political system the Sejm (Polish Parliament) is to appoint the first Polish ombudsman, who will start activity next year.

The authorities and society expect the work of ombudsman to clearly influence the practical observance of civil rights and liberties. It is the ombudsman who will deal with the cases concerning the protection of rights and liberties in question, and see whether—as a result of some activities or the abandonment of activity—violation of rights or of the principles of social coexistence and justice has taken place.

The criteria of the ombudsman's activity are expected to remove the feeling of injustice on part of quite a number of people in Poland. The Socio-Economic Council operating at the Sejm found out that thousands of people's complaints are caused by ineffectiveness of the administration or—not infrequently—by ill will on the part of civil servants. The Sejm committees that worked on the bill on ombudsman expect this institution to be filed with 15-16 thousand cases annually.

The ombudsman has been granted broad powers and immunity, he will be independent in his activity from other state organs and be accountable only to the Sejm. All citizens will have an equal access to him without any fees or unnecessary formalities in addressing him.

26th Sejm Session To Convene 19 Nov

LD092222 Warsaw PAP in English 1827 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 9—The 26th meeting of the Polish Sejm is to start on November 19 at 10 a.m. with the agenda providing for:

— Report on the implementation of motions and proposals presented in the election campaign to the 9th Sejm,

— Report of the Mining and Power Committee and the Committee of Legislative Work on the Government Draft Law on Technological Supervision,

— Appointment of the ombudsman,

— Question period.

PAP Carries Sejm Resolution 28 Oct

LD051440 Warsaw PAP in English 1015 GMT 28 Oct 87

["Sejm Resolution"—PAP headline; monitored PAP transmissions did not carry initial portion of this item, transmission begins with take 4 of a total of 6 PAP takes]

[Text] [no dateline as received]—6. Abolish unjustified subsidies on products and services, so that prices should reflect their actual value and waste should bring in painful economic effects.

7. Usher in real prices, not to be lowered in an artificial way by subsidies or to be raised by high taxes and overstated calculations. That calls for, first of all in 1988, a basic price rise for various goods to be combined with an appropriate recompense and revaluation of saving deposits of the populations.

8. Provide for the protection of the living standards through:

—offsetting the price rises for basic foodstuffs, housing rent, fuels and energy—in the form of extra wage, disability pension, pension allowances and benefits,

—wage growth tied to the individual labour productivity and economic results of enterprises—within factory remuneration systems,

—an appropriate wage growth in science, education, culture, health service and the remaining sectors being outside the material production, as well as in the scholarship system,

—Procurement prices growth, offsetting the increased costs of production and living for effective farms.

9. Liquidate the red-tape overgrowth, redundant institutions and enterprises which have poor economic performance and are unprofitable.

10. Call for and exact personal responsibility for discharging the duties from the management of all levels and each employee.

Democratization of political life aims to:

1. Deepen the process of socialist renewal.

2. Effectively implement the ideas of the people's power and self-government.

3. Widen political liberties.

4. Strengthen civil rights and the rule of law.

5. Enrich the forms of socialist pluralism.

6. Broaden the platforms of dialogue and national reconciliation.

To attain these objectives it is necessary to:

1. Strengthen the superiority of the representation bodies over the administration, including the controlling role of the Sejm and people's councils.

2. Further decentralize—to achieve the full self-government and financial independence of towns and communities.

3. Broaden the democracy of the election law—to basically increase the role of citizens in naming candidates for deputies and councillors, as well as giving equal chances to candidates.

4. Increase the role and importance of occupational self-governments, associations and social organizations—pass on to them some of the powers and tasks of the state's bodies.

5. Socialize the personnel policy—to provide equal chances for promotion for all citizens, create machanisms providing for naming and quicker promotion of gifted and enterprising persons, and to remove those sluggish and incompetent.

6. Augment the effectiveness of action of the state's organs—to increase the requirements in observing the law and discipline in discharging the duties by the authority and citizens.

7. Fight off red-tape—to radically simplify the regulations restraining and complicating the effective servicing of citizens.

8. Amend the law on associations—to lift the restrictions on associations and activity which is not inconsistent with the constitutional principles.

9. Reform the legal system—simplify, liquidate its inconsistencies and ambiguity: broaden social control over the application of law by the state's organs.

10. Develop the institutions serving to present views and interests, as well as accommodating them by way of dialogue.

11. Crown the political and economic transformations in the constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

Dorosz Comments on Debt Situation

LD080754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Poland's free exchange currency debt amounts to just above $36 billion. In a statement for PAP, Deputy Minister of Finance Andrzej Dorosz said that progress with the program for resolving the debts is closely linked with putting the economy in order and making its operational mechanisms more effective. Hence, our creditors' very considerable interest in the program for implementing the second stage of the economic reform. About $1.8 billion per annum is earmarked for servicing the debt. We hope we can count on the essential cooperation of our foreign partners in this difficult and ambitious policy; that not only will they not obstruct, but actively support our efforts, Andrzej Dorosz said.

PAP Kills Report on Death of PAP Cofounder

LD062158 Warsaw PAP in English 1637 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1947 GMT on 6 November issues a "kill" with regard to this item]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 6—Julia Minc, an outstanding activist of Polish and international worker movement, has died today.

She was a member of the Communist Party of Poland, the Polish Workers' Party, the PUWP, the Communist Party of France, the Communist Party of Russia (Bolshevik) and a co-founder of the *Polish Press Agency.*

Julia Minc was born in 1901. While in Moscow during the October Revolution she participated in the struggle for the formation of the Soviet rule.

In the 1920-ties she stayed in France where she joined the Communist Party of France and was deported from France by the French authorities.

She spent the war period in the Soviet Union, and after returning to Poland she co-founded the *Polish Press Agency* which she headed till 1954.

Urban's 3 Nov Press Conference

AU061541 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Nov 87 pp 1, 4, 7

["Transcript" of J. Urban's 3 November press conference for foreign and domestic journalists in Warsaw]

[Text] At his weekly press conference Minister Jerzy Urban discussed the current events in Poland and answered journalists' questions

[Urban] There is good news on the eve of the celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. This news, which concerns Soviet-American relations, is of importance for the entire world.

The Polish Government is pleased with progress toward disarmament and with the specific and close prospects for reaching accord on eliminating the medium- and short-range nuclear weapons from Europe. It is also pleased to have learned that Mikhail Gorbachev will soon visit the United States.

We expect that the December summit meeting will bring about important progress in reducing the stocks of mass destruction weapons.

In accordance with the permanent line of Polish foreign policy, we will support and assist this positive process in East-West relations to the best of our ability. We think that the Jaruzelski plan is a crucial instrument of assistance for this process on the scale of Europe.

Following the long and difficult negotiations, on 30 October of this year Poland reached a preliminary accord with its creditors, who are members of the so-called Paris Club, to postpone its debt repayments due between 1986 and the end of 1988.

For the good of negotiations and for the sake of courtesy I will not go into the details of this accord, which will be signed this December, but I can tell you that the sum involved amounts to about one quarter of Poland's entire hard currency debt and that this sum is to be repaid within 10 years. A longer period was what we wished.

A new feature of this accord is that it applies not only to Poland's payments vis-a-vis the Paris Club, but also to all future payments in 1988. This accord means that the issue of our debts due to our public creditors has been settled up to the end of 1988. However, in line with this accord, Poland will have to increase its hard currency expenditures because of the need to service the accord's obligations. We plan to make some payments this year and to continue larger payments in 1988.

Within that time, in connection with the second stage of the economic reform we will make radical changes in economic mechanisms. These changes require a certain reserve fund of convertible currency to be used to bridge the gap between the disappearing old systems that regulate production and the flow of goods and the slowly emerging new mechanisms. In order to ensure such a reserve fund, we will have to increase exports and intensify various forms of economic and fiscal cooperation with foreign countries.

That initial accord with the Paris Club constitutes a base for partially normalizing our relations with our creditors. Our partner's commitment and interest in developing relations with our country will determine the extent of this normalization.

The sides regard the accord as temporary because they believe that it will be possible to comprehensively settle our debts with the cooperation of the international fiscal organizations and the loan institutions in the creditor countries.

The level of interest was not discussed in Paris. In line with the present practice, this difficult and troublesome issue should be solved in the course of bilateral negotiations on execution accords, which will be discussed with our individual partners, that is with our creditor countries, after the accord with the Paris Club has been signed. The problem is that the interest rate stipulated by some previous accords is not what is now the rule in the world markets. The settlement of these issues through bilateral negotiations should prove to be another stride forward resulting from the multilateral accord initialed last week.

In connection with the problem of our debt repayments I have twice encountered the following thesis in articles written by the journalists working for the press linked to the Catholic Church: "It was not we (that is, the Polish people) who have contracted the loans. Why should we repay them?"

First, I propose that we should adopt realistic attitudes. If those journalists were able to perform a miracle by which Poland's debts could be canceled, I would immediately believe in miracles. Who needs sterile discussions?

Second, the loans we have contracted have been eaten up to a large extent by all of us. The thing is that we may regard only a portion of these loans as wasted by those who were in charge of the economy in the seventies. One purpose of those loans was to artificially raise our living standards above our potential. For example, in those years our meat consumption was raised to a level that was beyond our capacity to produce enough feed in order to maintain the necessary numbers of slaughter livestock. Those loans were also used to import consumer goods. Those journalistic gentlemen should not claim now that those measures to raise our living standards were not supported by the people, although it is true that the government of the seventies bears the responsibility for having failed to inform the people about the amount of our debts and about the resulting consequences.

However, the journalists knew from the Western sources how high our debts really were and were able to assess what this would eventually result in.

I would like to tell you that intensive work is going on to devise the specific measures necessary for the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform. These measures, which are to be fulfilled this year if the results of the coming referendum allow us to do so, are now at the most advanced stage. They will be introduced as soon as the results of the referendum are known, but some partial measures, which in the government's opinion do not have to wait for approval by the people's referendum, will be implemented before the referendum takes place.

This year dozens of decisions relating to various sectors of the economy will come into force. I will give you some examples. About 900 enterprises will lose their status of enterprises of fundamental importance, which means that their self-management bodies will acquire the power to appoint and to recall managers. Legal acts and other instruments are under preparation to expedite the implementation of the law on curbing monopolist practices in the economy. A nucleus of an antimonopolist body has been created, and action has been taken to exclude wholesale trade in capital goods from the supervision of the government's industrial echelons.

We continue to draw up regulations that will allow us to depart from the principle that the state treasury should own over 50 percent of shares in joint foreign trade companies. We also continue to speedily draw up a bill which will change the principles in line with which joint companies with foreign capital should function. The aim of this bill is to abolish the rule that the Polish side must own over 50 percent of shares. Another aim is to encourage the flow of foreign capital into Poland. For example, a Polish citizen will no longer be required to be the head of a joint company, and various concessions will be granted. The principles in accordance with which foreign small-scale production enterprises function will be made more flexible because we want to facilitate and not to shackle the performance of such enterprises.

We continue to draw up plans for rapidly abolishing the central supervision of the trade in agricultural produce, foodstuffs, and equipment for farm production. We will abolish all forms of rationing and establish a free market, but this will be a gradual process. Another measure will be to ensure a rapid introduction of the generally free trade in farm produce.

We continue to transform the system of subsidies for the food economy and to modify the land transactions so the present difficulties are eliminated and the loans to promote individual agricultural activities are made easier to obtain.

There will be rapid moves in the sector of wages. These moves provide for using the overall assessments of wages to improve the proportions between individual wages and to eliminate the taxation reliefs that have been arbitrarily granted to production enterprises up to now. We will introduce stable principles in line with which the wages paid to employees from the state treasury will be tied to the wages paid to industrial workers. The necessary bills are expected to be drawn up soon.

We will also draw up speedily a set of legal enactments that in the sphere of the economy will establish the principle that one is allowed to do whatever is not forbidden by law.

Other changes concern the performance of the local state administration and the introduction of communal ownership. We continue to plan the self-reorganization of the voivodship offices, which will be adapted to the new conditions of performance resulting from the economic reform and from the process of democratization. This work will include reviews of cadres. Some draft national legal enactments will be worked out by the individual voivodas and the mayors of independent cities and not by the central government.

I repeat that what I have listed are just examples of our planned measures and that I have discussed only some of this year's work and planned measures. The government and its bodies continue their intensive efforts to ensure that the economic reform is realized at a high speed to the greatest extent. Our principle is: talk little, do much. However, it goes without saying that I am the only member of the government who is unable to stick to this principle because my work is just words.

Some foreign newspapers and, what is even more important, some sections of Polish public opinion continue to erroneously interpret the meaning of the referendum against the background of our work to realize the second

stage of the economic reform. They think that the purpose of the referendum is to establish what the second stage of the reform is to be. To be specific, they blame us that, for example, the questions of the referendum are vague and do not ask people to approve the concrete measures of the second stage of the reform.

The government is not asking what the second stage of the reform is to be and whether to go this or that way. There was a time for discussions and consultations, but now we have to act. The government knows what to do and has a program. It is not asking anyone for anything. It is the Sejm that has questions to ask. The Sejm's questions are whether our citizens agree that the government program should be implemented as a whole.

Let me cite Vice Premier Sadowski, who by way of a parable has said that the government can be compared to a surgeon and that the Sejm is going to ask the patient whether he agrees to have an operation. The surgeon does not ask the patient what methods should he use in performing the operation—whether his incisions should be deep and extensive, how the wound should be sewn together, and which anaesthetics should be used. The surgeon asks the patient whether he agrees to the operation, which will produce certain positive results and which has certain specific risks. This is precisely what the Sejm is going to ask of our people, but the methods of the operation are a matter of expert knowledge. These methods have been coordinated by experts, who discussed them at length.

What the patient asks the surgeon is whether he will have any pains after the operation and whether it will be successful. In his Moscow speech PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski said that "at times things have to be difficult so they can really improve." The referendum or, strictly speaking its first question, asks the people: "Do you want the situation to be easier but worse, or do you want the situation to be more difficult but better?" Today the situation is easier than it will be, but it is worse than it can be and than it will be.

If people do not agree to this operation, the government will propose a less radical and less effective treatment—a different treatment.

Another reservation people continue to raise is whether the patient should have confidence in the surgeon. After all, various physicians from the same hospital have already made a mess of things. My answer is candid and brutal: First, no one will entrust the surgeon's knife to those who drove the Polish economy into the crisis. These people will not even assist in the operation. Second, we must have confidence in the surgeon because the concept of the operation is based on all the present achievements of medical knowledge and because the physicians of all medical disciplines in Poland and the world support this concept and regard it as good and effective.

I have two explanations to offer with regard to particular issues. In the name of the government I repeat most emphatically that there will be no exchange of money. A rumor is in circulation that an exchange of the present currency is being contemplated. This rumor is bad for the market situation. On behalf of the government I assure you that there will be no exchange of money. The other misunderstanding: When I said that this year there would be no official price hikes except for the seasonal increase in the price of milk I heard people say that I was not telling the truth because the price of tea has gone up. I spoke about official prices. The price of tea has gone up, but tea is not subject to official prices.

The final issue. AP has summarized the report on Poland drawn up by the World Bank and has said the following about this bank's view of our reforms:

"This scenario can be implemented," the bank's experts concluded. But AP adds that since "the indexes of increases in the national income and consumption are not at all moderate," the government could adopt a more rapid rate of changes.

The representative of the bank said that "Poland could lower, say, the index of private consumption and increase export instead in order to reduce the deficit of its balance of payments. Having achieved balance in 1990 instead of in 1991 as stipulated in the government plan, Poland could sooner improve its credibility as receiver of loans."

My reply to the bank's suggestion is that it is true that our plan to increase consumption is not at all moderate and that it is not true that the second stage of the economy reform signifies the general tightening of the belts and making sacrifices. There will be difficulties and there will be differences in people's conditions, but the situation will depend on the people alone. However, we do not plan any general lowering of our living standards.

Our response is negative insofar as the suggestion is concerned that we should lower the planned index of private consumption in order to increase export and repayments of our debt. Our response is negative because we care for the good of our people.

Irena Czekierska, *Reuter*: Mr Minister, I have two questions. I would like you to provide more details about what you have said, to repeat what you have said. I understood that the agreement with the Club of Paris concerns the rescheduling of repayment of one-fourth of the entire Polish debt. This would suggest a sum of $8 billion over a period of about 10 years. Second, I would like you to confirm reports that have appeared in a certain Danish newspaper. The reports concern the fact that last year, toward the end of last year, a certain Polish diplomat was supposedly expelled from Denmark on

charges of spying. I would like to know whether this matter has been discussed during the Danish foreign minister's current visit, as well as the question of the two Danish spies.

Urban: Yes, you were right about the first matter, but the sum exceeds $8 billion, it amounts to more than $8 billion. The second question, it is true that in September of last year the Danish authorities asked the second secretary of the consular department in Copenhagen to leave Denmark. They implied spying. The Polish side denied these charges—besides, they were not supported with any evidence—but nevertheless complied with the Danish side's wish for the sake of good relations. Was there discussion about the subject of the two Danish spies that were tried in a court of final appeal in Poland? This question was raised by neither side during the course of the plenary talks.

Per Nyhom, *Jyllands Posten*: If we are talking about yesterday's talks between the Polish and Danish foreign minister, then Minister Jensen is said to have attacked you indirectly in connection with the question of the two Danish citizens sentenced for spying. He said that at your press conferences and in comments made elsewhere, you tried to obtain cheap press publicity by the comments you made. He also said that your conduct is in some respects indiscreet, which can be harmful to relations. Could you comment on this statement?

Urban: Gladly, I did not know about these statements made by Minister Jensen. However, I accept the fact that your account is accurate. I will comment on this as quickly as possible. I do not know where Minister Jensen made these statements. I repeat that during the plenary talks the question was not raised at all, and foreign ministers do not disclose anything about talks that are held in private. I get the impression that the affair of the two Danish citizens who were detained and sentenced in Poland and then released on bail is being kept alive and blown out of all proportion by the Danish press and not by the Polish Government spokesman or the Polish press. Besides, the Danish press is behaving very importunely in this matter, which is a feature of the journalist's trade, but is very marked in this case. However, this affair does not represent a problem for bilateral relations, as it is borne out by the fact that it was not a subject discussed during the plenary talks held during the Danish foreign minister's current visit.

Commentaries have appeared in the Danish press, which state that Poland, and I specifically am blowing up the importance of the affair of the two Danes for propaganda purposes. Let us keep strictly to the facts. I said that two Danes were detained, that two Danish citizens were detained in the grounds of or close to a military facility under circumstances that warranted suspicion of spying. Let us imagine what would happen if I were not to provide information about the arrests. Providing such information is not giving propaganda publicity to the affair, but simply a matter of providing information in line with the policy of openness that we are implementing. On the other hand, keeping such information secret would result in articles appearing in the Danish press about the mysterious disappearance in "communist Poland" of two Danes and an uproar about not knowing what has happened to them. That is the truth. When the information was released, the Danish press as well as the Danish authorities began to maintain that the two men in question were innocent tourists who had found themselves in the grounds of a military facility by accident. In view of this, it was justified and necessary for us to provide adequate evidence to show that they were professional intelligence people who were caught in the course of doing their work. This was because the Danish authorities had unleashed a press campaign against the Polish authorities. Everything else that I said on this matter was said in connection with questions asked by the Danish press and only the Danish press, and it was no more than straightforward information about facts concerning the two Danish citizens and developments in the affairs, which is what the Danish press was interested in. The only comment that I made on the affair was that we consider the matter an isolated incident and that we do not view Polish-Danish relations from the perspective of isolated incidents. I would like to remind people of this statement and to repeat it in reply to the charges leveled by you on behalf of Minister Jensen, our visitor. John Daniszewski, AP: I have two questions. Last week you said that before the referendum a decision would prepared concerning the level of growth in prices in case the majority of the Polish public answer yes to the first referendum question. I would like to know whether any progress has been made in this matter that concerns a crucial decision. What factors will be taken into consideration and to what extent will society be able to exert an influence on whether this decision is made? My second question concerns diplomatic relations between Poland and the Vatican?

Urban: I can confirm what I said. Before the referendum, the program for implementing the second stage of the reform that has been submitted will be expanded to include a supplement setting out the principles of prices and incomes policy. I do not think that this is a crucial decision. Besides, principles of this kind are submitted every year. To what extent will society exercise an influence? It is not our intention to ask whether socks will be more expensive or cheaper, because everyone wants them to be cheaper. Price problems are a general part of the entire reform mechanism and as part of all the questions concerning the overall character of the reform, we will ask if Polish society agrees to the proposed changes to the mechanism for setting prices and incomes in line with the second stage of the reform.

As for relations between Poland and the Vatican, I have nothing new to say on the subject. I would like to remind you that both sides have expressed the wish to establish relations, that the question is being discussed, and that

preparations for a decision of this kind are being made during the current stage of talks; talks between the Polish Episcopate and the Vatican and talks between the Polish authorities and the Episcopate. I think that in due course, the time will come for official talks between the Polish authorities and the Vatican, and when both sides decide that the preparatory process has reached an appropriate stage the intention will be realized.

Benks Scotland, *Radio Polonia*: Western journalists seem to have lost interest in the former leaders of "Solidarity." They no longer ask about them, so perhaps I will ask about them. You said that the former leaders of "Solidarity" have called on people to boycott the referendum. Recently, I listened to a new Polish radio program called "Here is the West Speaking." It emerged from the program that they are not calling for a boycott at all. Were you not rather rash in making accusations on this occasion?

Urban: There is great deal of chaos in that group. You are right in so far as it is difficult to know what is going on. I will try to put these events into some kind of order. The former leaders of "Solidarity" operated within the framework of two illegal structures: The Provisional Council and the Provisional Commission, or the TTK. Recently, they abolished both bodies and established the new National Executive Commission. The essence of the matter is that there has been a split, a disagreement. One group has declared itself to be the leadership and has fallen out with the other leaders. How else can one explain the disappearance of important regional chiefs such as Jurczyk in Szczecin, Slowik in Lodz, Rulewski in Bydgoszcz, and where are Wadolowksi and many others? They are not around any more. They are no longer colleagues.

This incomplete National Executive Commission declared the boycott of the referendum. Lech Walesa heads the commission, and so he also called for a boycott. As the Italian newspaper *La Repubblica* pointed out, several days before announcing a boycott, Walesa was saying something entirely different. The Italian journalist writing for *La Repubblica* reports that in an interview given by Walesa to Gawronski, an Italian member of the European Parliament, Walesa, and I quote, "stated that he was in general favorably disposed toward the referendum," and said that "it lies in the interests of every one of us, of every Pole, to help the state, and it would be a great loss to waste this opportunity." *La Repubblica* adds that this position seems to have caused differences to emerge within 'Solidarity.'

Thus, as *La Repubblica* reported, Walesa warmly supported the referendum but several days later adopted a completely contrary position. This is typical of Walesa, there is nothing new about it. For example, he supported American sanctions against Poland and then he suddenly opposed them, and so on. The National Executive Commission's call for a boycott was considered a very stupid move by activists of the old "Solidarity" union. As far as I know, the statements made to Western journalists by Kuron and Litynski among others were in this vein. Many Western papers expressed surprise or confusion at the so-called National Executive Commission's decision to call for boycott. For example, the Swedish newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*, which gives fanatical support to Walesa and his colleagues, wrote, and I quote: "It is an irony of history that the radical economic course that 'Solidarity' does not want to express a position on has won the respect of the IMF and the World Bank."

Many Western papers have stressed that the reforms that the leaders of "Solidarity" want to boycott are the same as those that they themselves were calling for until recently. As the Italian journalist writing for *Il Tempo* stated, and I quote: "However, the line pursued by Walesa and company with regard to the referendum seems to be rather unclear thus far." Immediately after this, once all the Western press agencies and most newspapers had announced that Lech Walesa and those colleagues of his who had gathered around him had declared a boycott of the referendum, the American AP press agency reported a statement made by Janusz Onyszkiewicz, the press spokesman of the old group of "Solidarity" leaders. He had begun to change his position. He said that in calling for a boycott of the referendum, the National Executive Commission had avoided using the word boycott. "We did not want to come out with a dramatic appeal for a boycott," said Janusz Onyszkiewicz. So, it is a boycott and it is not a boycott; they do not know themselves.

It all sounds like a operetta of some kind. To conclude, I would answer your question as follows: The illegal "Solidarity" organization has no leadership; there are only dissenting groups of old leaders struggling for what is illusory power anyway. These groups are trying to get rid of other leaders. Lech Walesa supports the referendum, then heads a group that announces a boycott, and on the following day he almost calls off the boycott by having his press spokesman say that he did not actually call for a boycott in the first place.

These people follow a programmed path of being opposed to everything positive that is happening in Poland; they are criticizing economic and political reforms because they feel that these changes are taking the ground away under their feet. The reforms are even stopping people who were "Solidarity" supporters until recently from taking notice of the anachronistic and incomplete "Solidarity" leadership. Progress in achieving accord is eliminating the reason for the existence of people who have a policy of saying "no" and are opposed to the changes that are taking place, although they themselves used to say that these changes were necessary. The old leaders of "Solidarity" have created a vicious circle for themselves with this negative policy. They simply do not know what to say and what to do.

Jakob Andersen, *Ekstra Bladed*, Denmark: Yesterday, during talks held with the Polish foreign minister, Minister Jensen said openly and firmly, that the Danish

Government is not only displeased but also annoyed at the way in which the case of the two Danish spies is being dealt with. The minister stressed that Poland had violated two international conventions in a brutal fashion: the UN Convention on human rights and the Vienna Convention concerning on rights. I would like to know why Poland decided to violate these two conventions?

Urban: I am very surprised at the way in which you have portrayed the affair, and I am very reluctant to deal with the issue of the two Danes once again. In a sense, the matter is over, it is a closed issue between our two countries. From our point of view everything is clear about the affair. However, I would not like the impression to be created that the two Danes were in some sense victims of the actions of the Polish authorities. After all, Poland and its security were victims of illegal and criminal acts perpetrated by two Danish citizens. All over the world, in every country, spying is something that is combatted, and spies who are caught are imprisoned and sentenced. No UN or consular convention objects to this. The Danish citizens were treated in Poland according to Polish law, which does not in any way violate conventions that Poland has ratified. I am surprised that this matter is being raised and in this aggressive tone. First, I deny the assertions that we have exaggerated this matter for propaganda reasons. Second, I think that suggestions of this kind are not designed to help Polish-Danish relations but are being made in connection with some domestic Danish disagreement, which is something that ought not to take place in the conference hall of the Polish Government spokesman.

The foreign minister's visit is still in progress, and the course of the visit thus far indicates that it can be considered useful. We view the visit positively. It ends a period in our relations during which relations had sunk to a particularly low level through no fault of ours. I think that the visit indicates that relations are being normalized, and the decision to extend an invitation to Minister Marian Orzechowski to visit Denmark indicates that bilateral relations can be expected to develop normally in the future.

Sylwester Kruppa, *McGraw-Hill World News*: Concerning the revival of contacts with foreign banks, are Western banks going to receive permission to conduct banking operations in Poland? Several years ago, before 1980, there was a branch of the Banco di Roma and another French bank in Poland. Nevertheless, they had no right to conduct any banking operations; they were merely representations. Will it be different this time?

Urban: I cannot give a precise answer because I do not know the precise meaning of "banking operations." We will provide an answer later.

Jan Jakub Floryan, Danish Radio: Are you unhappy about the fact that the Danish foreign minister once again raised the issue of espionage in Poland? Do you think he ought to forget the matter? And are you personally displeased that he also mentioned your name in this context?

Urban: First of all, the Danish foreign minister did not raise the issue of the two Danes during his talks here. They were not discussed during the talks between the foreign ministers of Poland and Denmark. Second, you do not know what you are talking about if you say that Denmark is supposed to forgive us. It is Poland that is meant to forgive, because Poland was harmed, and it is a Polish court that behaved humanely in this matter because it released on bail the two Danes who had been caught spying.

I know nothing about any statements by Foreign Minister Jensen about me except from the questions that have been asked in this hall. I would be surprised if there had been any such statements, and for two reasons: First because I have already answered questions about the two Danes as part of my normal information-giving activity, and second because the Danish foreign minister is a head of diplomacy, and it is unacceptable and improbable for a visiting head of diplomacy to criticize by name representatives of the government of the country he is visiting.

You objected to what I said in one moment. Have I misunderstood something?

Jan Jakub Floryan: I am sorry, I will repeat my question. Were you disappointed that the Danish foreign minister did not apologize for the incident, but instead voiced criticism via an interpreter during a direct eye-to-eye talk with the Polish foreign minister, not during the plenary talks? Are you disappointed with this Danish reaction?

Urban: I have nothing to say about this. I have nothing to say about whether or not we expected an apology. It is unbecoming to disclose the subject of face-to-face talks. But if you gentlemen are so well informed about the subject of these face-to-face talks and if this rule has already been broken, then I can tell you that the Polish side did not raise this subject during these talks. Barbara Drozdz, *Zycie Warszawy*: I am obsessed with the decision to close down the *Zarzadzanie [Management]* journal. Two weeks ago, perhaps, I asked you why this was happening, and you said that the reasons were economic, that the journal was running at a loss and had to be subsidized. After your explanation was published, I received a letter from the editors of *Zarzadzanie*, saying that the journal is not running at a loss and is, in fact, making a profit. So I would like to ask once again why the journal is to be closed down, a journal that has made a name for itself as an advocate of the reform and is being abolished at the very start of the second stage of the reform, a time of radicalization of the reform and mobilization of its allies. It seems odd.

Urban: I tell you, in fact I tell you once again, that the journal is not going to be closed down. There has been no intention nor threat to do so from any quarter. I too have received a letter from this journal's editor in chief, saying that several institutions have offered to take over and finance the journal, so there is no problem in this respect. But there has been a dispute about the journal's

situation. I have had letters from *Zarzadzanie* and from the *Rzeczpospolita* enterprise containing exact data, and I could show you everything. But to put it briefly, *Zarzadzanie* has been running at a loss, and continues to do so. The editors deny this, arguing that other journals established by *Zarzadzanie* staffers are running at a loss, but not *Zarzadzanie* itself. But this is a different topic.

The editors of *Zarzadzanie* insist that they have presented a program that will make the journal run at a profit next year, not at a loss. I am not authorized or qualified to make an assessment of this program of recovery, but I can say that the management of the *Rzeczpospolita* enterprise considers it insufficient, or have rejected it for other reasons. The management says that such ideas as considerably increasing the price of a journal, reducing production costs, and increasing the number of classified advertisements do not constitute a convincing program of recovery because they do not bring sufficient results. I am merely quoting what the *Rzeczpospolita* enterprise has said.

To conclude, my reply to your question is limited to the statement that I did not make a mistake and that regardless of all the circumstances, the *Zarzadzanie* journal has been and is running at a loss, that it is not threatened with a shut-down, and that no one intends to shut it down. I have given a positive assessment of *Zarzadzanie* in this hall, and effective measures are being taken to continue its existence. The remainder of what has to be said consists of specialized economic topics concerning one journal and one enterprise, and I am not going to say anything more because in accordance with the government's policy of noninterference in the economic affairs of enterprises, a government spokesman should not interfere in such detailed matters.

Giulio Gelibter, ANSA: You have said that a doctor never discusses an operation with his patient, but should at least tell him what the operation is for. There are only a few weeks to go until the referendum, and society still does not know the most important data concerning the referendum, in other words the scale of price increases. As far as the second question of the referendum, about the further process of democratization, is concerned, the Central Committee plenum meant to examine and settle this topic has already been postponed once, and there are rumors that it is going to be postponed again. In that case, should the government not set a date for the referendum at a time when all the most important referendum topics have been made known, and should a Central Committee plenum meant to settle these matters not take place before the referendum itself?

Urban: I know nothing about plans to postpone the referendum. I think this is a rumor, and a false one. The referendum will take place on the day already set by the Sejm, by which time the results and resolutions of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the principles of next year's prices and incomes policy will also be known. That is all I need to say.

It is not for me to confirm the date of the plenum because I am not the party's spokesman, but I have already said that the plenum is envisaged before the referendum.

Charles Gans, AP: PAP, the official government agency, has broadcast an appeal by Marek Kotanski to picket liquor stores on 13 and 14 November. When the church authorities tried to do the same thing last year, local authorities refused, and pickets were arrested. So could you tell us why Marek Kotanski has greater powers and privileges than the Catholic Church when it comes to combatting alcoholism?

Urban: Gladly. Mr Kotanski applied to the relevant authorities and was granted permission to picket liquor stores. He was granted it because the state authorities decided to close liquor stores on those days in order to avoid clashes between lovers of alcohol and those in favor of abstinence, which the government supports whole-heartedly. If the authorities did punish people who picketed liquor stores without permission, which has happened in a small number of places, they did so because permission had not been granted to picket and because the peace had to be preserved. So this was not an expression of support for alcoholism on the part of the authorities. The trouble is that alcoholism was not all that was picketed; mixed intentions manifested themselves, not all of them so pious. But generally, I would like to dissuade people from asking me why things are this way when they used to be that way, because a lot has changed and is still changing in Poland.

Christopher Bobinski, *Financial Times*: I do not understand. How can Kotanski picket liquor stores to discourage people from drinking when the stores will be closed in any case? No one will be able to go inside them. So why picket? But that is not my question. Perhaps you know what is going to happen to the *Konfrontacje [Confrontations]* journal, which allegedly has the approval of the top political authorities but still cannot appear.

Urban: Indeed, you should address your first question to Kotarski, but perhaps he is merely concerned with symbolic picketing. I myself know nothing about the idea to set up a *Konfrontacje* journal. I do not know who is behind it, and I do not know what is going to happen to it. Please do not be surprised; several hundred applications to set up journals have probably been filed, and only the office that licenses journals could give information about each one.

John Daniszewski, AP: My question is connected with that very topic. In accordance with the principle whereby whatever is not forbidden is allowed, can one expect all these hundreds of applications to set up new journals to be settled positively after the referendum? Can we expect many new journals to appear, provided of course there are no reasons to deny permission?

Urban: The legal rules about economic activity that are currently being prepared do not include the press, which to our way of thinking is not economic activity, but something that is covered by the press law instead. In any case, it is unfeasible to implement very many publishing initiatives because of the huge shortage of paper and low printing press capacity in Poland.

Charles Gans, AP: Coming back to the doctor-patient analogy, do you think the patient's choice was wide enough? After all, Sejm deputies have said that they only had 2 hours in which to consider the proposed new ministers, so what can one do in such a period?

Urban: In fact, the doctor-patient analogy does not apply here because the scale of the operation is so extensive that there is no question of a free choice of doctor as is the case in medicine. An operation like this can only be performed in a large hospital, and there is only one such hospital in Poland. But please remember that the concept behind the second stage of the reform, in fact the entire concept of the reform on which the second stage is based, was preceded by years of discussions by economists and experts in all fields, and is the result of work by large bodies and extensive social consultations. Every concept may be criticized and must be improved and modified, but still there is really no cohesive and better alternative to justify giving the scalpel to another surgeon.

Matti Carii Oviseppo, Finland: As far as I can understand, 3 weeks ago you promised to give us news about the two Polish journalists arrested for spying. Can you tell us now?

Urban: I am sorry, I forgot to ask. Next week.

BRIEFS

Moscow TV Relay

The inhabitants of Torun will from today be able to watch Moscow TV programs transmitted by satellite. A relay with a range of 20 km has been put into operation in the town and the first collective aerials are being put up on cooperative housing estates. [Text] *[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 7 Nov 87 LD]*

More on Celebration of GOSR in Bucharest

Leaders Attend Soviet Reception

AU062035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/11/1987—On the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, J.M. Tyazhelnikov gave a reception on Friday.

Attending were Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest City RCP Committee, mayor-general of the Romanian capital, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, foreign affairs minister, Colonel-General Vasile Milea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence, Suzana Gadea, member alternate of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, Ana Muresan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairwoman of the National Women's Council, Ion Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy chairman of the National Committee for Science and Technology, deputy heads of section of the CC of the RCP, executives of ministers, of mass and public organizations, men of science, culture and arts, generals and high-ranking officers, veterans of the worker movement of Romania, newspapermen.

Attending were diplomatic heads of mission accredited in Romania, other members of the diplomatic corps.

On the same occasion, the consul general of the USSR in Constanta gave a reception.

Soviet Ambassador's Speech

AU092055 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 87 p 5

[Report on "Speech by Y.M. Tyazhelnikov," USSR ambassador to Bucharest, at the 6 November Bucharest festive meeting on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] Our fatherland and progressive mankind are marking these days of the 70th anniversary of the GOSR, which inaugurated a new era, thus becoming the astral clock of mankind. The October Revolution, carried out under the leadership of V.I. Lenin, was the first victorious revolution of the people, for the people, and for man and his freedom and development.

It is this aspect that defined the worldwide historic significance of the October Revolution and its attraction to millions of people on our planet. The main event of the 20th century, the revolution had a huge impact on the upsurge of the world revolutionary movement and of the national liberation movement. Under the strong influence of its ideas, mankind has changed completely.

The balance sheet and lessons of the years after October as well as the current tasks of the Soviet people and the ardent problems of our contemporary age, the speaker said, were presented in the report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the recent solemn meeting in Kremlin.

The Soviet ambassador then said: 70 years are not all that much. However, as far as the scope of our achievements is concerned, history has not known a similar period to that covered by our country after the victory of the Great October. Our jubilee gives us reason to be proud of our achievements, which are great. They are a lasting foundation for new achievements and for the further development of society.

The triumph of the October Revolution and socialist construction have given unprecedented scope to social progress. We are proud of our achievements. In spite of all this, the CPSU is assessing critically various states of affairs and drawing attention to unresolved problems. The April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th CPSU Congress have elaborated the strategic line for the accelerated socioeconomic development of the country and for the revolutionary restructuring of all aspects of the Soviet social life.

The speaker referred further in detail to the USSR's achievements in recent years in developing all branches of material production, promoting science and health care, and raising the working people's standard of living.

Dealing with the USSR foreign policy, the speaker said: Quite significant is the fact that, from the very beginning, the Great October has proclaimed peace as a key principle of the international policy promoted by the Land of the Soviets. A world without wars and weapons, this is how the Soviet Union is defining the ideal of socialism.

Mankind has received with profound satisfaction and sincere hope the news that a meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will take place in Washington on 7 December of this year.

The Soviet people highly valued the activity of Romanian revolutionaries and internationalists, who showed solidarity with the October Revolution and fought for the Soviet power.

The cooperation between the CPSU and RCP and the regular high-level meetings between our leaders are the foundation and lively soul of the Soviet-Romanian cooperation.

During M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Romania last May, as well as during his talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on that occasion and last Wednesday in Moscow, the sides examined in detail the current stage and prospects of Soviet-Romanian relations and established concrete directions for our cooperation in the current crucial stage of the development of socialist countries.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government will make all efforts to implement the agreements reached at the highest level.

After presenting certain concrete aspects of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation in various fields of activity, the speaker said:

The Soviet people value friendship with the Romanian people. We ceaselessly strive to ensure that Soviet-Romanian relations will firmly serve the interests of socialist and communist construction, the strengthening of the socialist community, and the promotion of overall peace and progress.

Proof of the ever upward course of our friendship and cooperation was in the participation of a party-state delegation from the SR of Romania in the Moscow jubilee festivities devoted to the the anniversary of the October Revolution, the speaker said.

In conclusion, Ambassador Y.M. Tyazhelnikov said:

On the eve of the glorious jubilee of the Soviet power, our common revolutionary holiday, allow me, dear friends, to convey to the communists, the members of the Union of Communist Youth, and all Romanian people—on behalf of the people of my fatherland—cordial wishes for great successes in the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society. I wish you to successfully implement the 13th Party Congress decisions and to appropriately welcome the RCP National Conference and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic.

Manescu Speech

AU091600 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 87 p 5

[Report on speech by Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, at the meeting on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution held in Bucharest 6 November]

[Text] The 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] is being celebrated these days, an event that marked a turning point in the life of the peoples of the Soviet Union and an event of world historic importance.

Stressing the importance of this memorable historic event, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, stressed in his speech at the solemn meeting in Moscow: "At this glorious anniversary, we pay warm revolutionary homage to the Communists who carried out the GOSR and to all those who during the 70 years since then have ensured, through their work and struggle, the victorious construction of socialism and the vigorous development of the Soviet Union."

The first victorious socialist revolution excellently crowned the heroic struggle of the Russian proletariat, under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, for the social and national liberation of the oppressed peoples in the former tsarist empire. Thus the foundation for a new society, without oppression and exploitation—the socialist society—was laid.

The GOSR victory radically changed the destiny of the Russian peoples and brought about profound revolutionary, economic, and social changes. Thus the first socialist state in the world was wrought, and the construction of the new social system in the Soviet Union began.

The GOSR opened up a new era in human history and it gave a vigorous impetus to the struggle of peoples, of revolutionary, and progressive forces everywhere for a better and more just society.

The Romanian socialists and the revolutionary and democratic circles in our country, which at the end of the last century established close relations of cooperation and international mutual assistance with the Russian socialist, including Lenin, enthusiastically welcomed the victory of the Russian proletariat. Detachments of Romanian revolutionaries participated with arms in hand in the struggle for defending the Soviet power, which is an expression of our militant solidarity with the forgers of the GOSR.

Under the Communist Party's leadership and inspired by the Leninist program, the Soviet working people defeated the domestic and international anti-revolutionary forces, eliminated the backwardness inherited from the tsarist regime, and successfully ensured the material-technical basis for socialism. Thanks to their heroic work, all socioeconomic areas developed.

After mentioning the glorious road traveled by the Soviet peoples in the 70 years since the GOSR, a period which was telling proof of the creative potential of socialism, a fact that was demonstrated by the noteworthy achievements of the Soviet Union, by the rapid development of the whole society, and by the successful construction of socialism, the speaker said: In the 70 years that have elapsed since the GOSR, the Soviet Union turned into a

powerful socialist state that is currently producing more than 20 percent of the world industrial output. Agriculture and all socioeconomic sectors were modernized and developed, and labor productivity increased constantly. On this basis, a dynamic increase in the national income was achieved, a decisive condition to constantly develop the material-technical potential and to improve the people's standard of living.

Noteworthy success was achieved in scientific research. The Soviet Union ranks among the first in top areas of world science and technology. Its achievements in conquering outer space enjoy wide international recognition.

Conditions have been created to develop education at all grades and culture, and the Soviet peoples' cultural life continues to grow.

The Soviet Union's contribution to solving the complicated international problems and its proposals and initiatives for achieving disarmament and safeguarding peace are particularly appreciated.

The Romanian Communists and working people are following with keen interest the efforts and current concerns of the neighboring and friendly country in the process of implementing the historic decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, and from the bottom of their hearts wish the Soviet peoples to achieve ever greater succeses in the activity of building the developed socialist society and communism, in ensuring the country's comprehensive progress, and in the struggle for disarmament and peace in the world.

Stressing the Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation, characterized by long-standing and rich traditions throughout the history of our peoples, and the fact that these relations developed constantly during the years of socialist construction, thus being raised to a new and higher standard, the speaker said: Romanian-Soviet relations are firmly based on the principles of scientific socialism, full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and solidarity and comradely assistance. These principles and norms, sanctioned by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the two countries, constitute a fruitful framework for political, economic, scientific, and cultural collaboration and of cooperation at various levels between Romania and the Soviet Union.

A special role in developing Romanian-Soviet relations was and is being played by the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU. Through their decisive importance, the meetings, talks, and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are of particular significance. The dialogue during Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the Soviet Union in 1986 and during the visit paid by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to our country in 1987 constituted a fruitful framework for an extensive exchange of views on bilateral and international issues. New documents were adopted that demonstrate our joint desire to continue to strengthen friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples in their mutual interest and to the benefit of the cause of socialism and communism.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed on this occasion, "We value the high level of these relations established on the lasting basis of full equality, esteem, and mutual respect and on the principles and noble ideals of socialism, and we want them to develop constantly, to assert them more and more vigorously as an example of relations between socialist states that cooperate and collaborate actively to ensure the successful construction of the new system in their countries, and to serve the general cause of socialism and peace."

The recent meeting in Moscow between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev is part and parcel of this spirit. It reiterated the desire of the two countries to expand and further intensify cooperation in all areas by making use of new forms in accordance with the requirements of the current stage of development and the socioeconomic potential of Romania and the Soviet Union.

The speaker then stressed that, on the basis of understandings, Romanian-Soviet economic and scientific-technical relations have developed and continue to develop. The Soviet Union ranks first in Romania's international trade; the exchange of experience at a party and state level, between local bodies, mass and civic organizations, and between the associations of friendship between the two countries are expanding with every passing year. Romania and the Soviet Union actively cooperate in the international arena in resolving major world problems, in disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, in ensuring an atmosphere of security and trust, and the triumph of peace and social progress on our planet.

After a lengthy description of the revolutionary changes that have occurred in Romania in the years of socialist construction, especially in the era opened up by the great party congress in 1965, which went down in our national history as the glorious "Nicolae Ceausescu Era," Comrade Manea Mansescu said: "The great achievements of these 20 years after the Ninth RCP Congress in the country's socioeconomic development—telling proof of the creative application of general laws and of the principles of scientific socialism to the specific conditions in Romania—are indissolubly linked to the activity of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the founder of modern Socialist Romania, prominent personality in the international arena, and excellent militant for the triumph of the noble ideals of peace, cooperation, and social progress throughout the world.

In the years of socialism, especially during the heroic period in which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been at the helm of the party and state, our people attained noteworthy results in the country's socioeconomic progress by consistently applying the party's policy of strengthening and constantly increasing socialist ownership, of comprehensively developing the forces of production, and of improving social relations by allocating a considerable part of the national income—more than 30 percent—for the accumulation fund. Conditions were ensured to intensify the process of industrialization and of modernizing agriculture in order to develop all branches of the national economy. Romania's industrial output increased 115 times compared with 1945, while agricultural yields increased almost 9 times and the national income 33 times. The country's overall economic and social image has changed.

Science, education, and culture have prospered vigorously. They are fields which, through the particular contribution of Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu—eminent politician and scientist of world reputation—chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, are playing an important role in fashioning the new man with a high revolutionary awareness who is firmly asserting himself in the complex process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and moving to communism.

On this basis, the people's general material and cultural standard of living improved as did socialist civilization—the supreme goal of the RCP.

In the current stage of Romania's socioeconomic development, all our nation, closely united with the party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the ingenious strategist of achieving the country's comprehensive progress, is currently striving with all its might to implement the bold program adopted by the 13th RCP Congress whose main target it is to achieve a new quality of work and life. Through exemplary mobilization, the working people throughout our country are acting with patriotic self-denial and revolutionary dedication to welcome the party's national conference and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. They welcome these with fresh successes in implementing this year's provisions and in preparing the necessary conditions for the fulfillment of the 1988 plan and of the overall 5-year plan that will ensure Romania's transition to a new and higher stage, the stage of an economically medium-developed country. This is a fresh and telling proof of the strength and capability of the RCP—the vital center of our whole society—to organize and lead the workers class, the peasantry, and all our people on the all-conquering road to communism.

The speaker then stressed: In the 70 years that have elapsed since the GOSR, the world has gone through great social and national renewing changes, which have enriched the treasury of the revolutionary theory and practice and have proved the invincible might of scientific socialism. More and more peoples have embarked on the road of socialist development under specific conditions and forms, according to the given country, by placing mutual relations of cooperation on new bases. Socialism has turned into a world system; it is a fact of the present-day world that exerts an increasingly greater influence on all international developments.

The results achieved by the socialist countries in building the new system, in developing the economy, science, education, and culture, in improving the peoples' material and cultural standard of living, and in promoting a new international policy of cooperation and peace, demonstrate the viability of socialism as a mode of organizing society and of increasing its prestige and influence in the world. At the meeting in Moscow, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "We are firmly convinced that socialism is the only alternative for the free development of humanity and that, from a legal viewpoint and in conformity with social development itself, the socialist system is the system that must ensure new prospects for development and prosperity for all mankind."

After pointing out that according to the concept of our party and of its secretary general, the implementation of programs for the socioeconomic development of Romania, and in fact of all states, is possible solely under conditions of peace, understanding, and broad international cooperation. The speaker said: Our country's foreign policy, whose excellent founder is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, gives priority to the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, and each people's right to free development in keeping with its own desires and aspirations and without any outside interference—principles which today are world values.

The SR of Romania and our president are constantly concerned with strengthening ties of friendship and close cooperation at various levels with neighboring countries, with the CEMA member states, and with all socialist states. At the same time, our country cooperates with the developing and nonaligned countries, and with all countries, irrespective of social system. It has firmly joined the common efforts of peoples to build a better and more just world, without weapons and wars—a world of peace.

Romania, the speaker stressed, struggles for a new thinking and for a new international policy that should move from the fact that a world war would actually turn into a devastating nuclear catastrophe that would destroy life and civilization on earth. The revolutionary concept of our party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, is of particular political importance. This stems from the current international situation, according to which the very contradictions of the present-day world, which are manifest especially between groups of states and between socialism and capitalism, must be solved peacefully by ruling out military confrontation.

Romania, which has advocated and continues to advocate disarmament, hails with satisfaction the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States of America regarding the signing this year of a treaty on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe and Asia.

Comrade Manea Manescu then dealt with the main direction of action of Romania's foreign policy, which is based on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's revolutionary and humanist concept: The total elimination of nuclear missiles and in this sense our country supports the Soviet Union's proposals on their stage-by-stage elimination by the year 2000. The conclusion of a treaty on a 50 percent cut in offensive strategic weapons and a halt to any kind of military operations in outer space, and the adoption of other measures for disarmament, strengthening trust, and ensuring the security of nations, the establishment of an atmosphere of peace and security in Europe, and cuts in military spending. Within the framework of a Nicolae Ceausescu-initiated national referendum in 1986, which expressed the unanimous political adherence of all our people, Romania moved to a unilateral 5 percent cut in weapons, troops, and military expenditures. This demonstrates Romania's resolute desire for disarmament and peace, for an area without chemical and nuclear weapons and without foreign military bases in the Balkans, for the organization of a summit conference of Balkan countries in Bucharest, for nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe, in the Mediterranean, and in other parts of the world, for intensified actions to seek a political, negotiated settlement of all disputes between states both in the Middle East and the Gulf area and in other parts of the world, for the establishment of a new world economic order and a new international division of labor designed to favor the progress of all nations, especially of those lagging, for the achievement of the unity of peoples in the struggle for democratizing relations between states, and for creating conditions guaranteeing the active and equal participation of all countries, irrespective of size and social system, in solving the problems of the present-day world.

Romania's role and prestige in the international arena have constantly increased in the 20 years after the Ninth RCP Congress. The summit dialogue, the visits paid to numerous countries in the world by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, thus carrying the Romanian people's great message of peace and cooperation, the meetings with leaders of states and governments, and with politicians, economic, scientific, and cultural figures from abroad, and the fervent appeals and calls on all peoples to halt military competition on earth and in outer space, and to achieve nuclear and conventional disarmament, calls of great resonance within the awareness of humanity, earned our great president esteem and appreciation in the world and the unanimous recognition of being a hero of peace, and it earned Romania the name of a country of peace!

In conclusion, Comrade Manea Manescu said:

On the 70th anniversary of the victory of the GOSR, the Romanian Communists and all Romanian people extend warm congratulations to the Soviet peoples, as well as best wishes for fresh and increasingly greater achievements in implementing the historic tasks put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, in the overall activity of socialist and communist construction, and in the struggle for disarmament, security, and peace in the world.

On this jubilee event, we want to express the conviction that the constant development of Romanian-Soviet cooperation in all areas—in the spirit of summit understandings—constitutes an important contribution to implementing the great work of building the new social system in our countries and to the cause of socialism and communism—the bright cause that inspires mankind's hopes for a world of social justice and of peace and cooperation among all peoples.

Ceausescu's Message to USSR

AU100859 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 87 p 1

[Cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Andrey Gromyko, and USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Ryzhkov "on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow,

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and on our own behalf, we take particular pleasure in extending warm, friendly greetings and most cordial congratulations to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet peoples on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

Accomplished through the heroic struggle of the proletariat and peasantry of Russia and under the Communist Party led by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the GOSR set the basis for building the first socialist state in the world and gave a vigorous impetus to progressive forces everywhere in achieving the peoples' aspirations for social and national freedom.

The communists and all Romanian people value highly the noteworthy achievements of the Soviet working people under CPSU leadership in the 70 years that have passed since the victory of GOSR and in developing the

economy, culture, science, and technology. They also value the Soviet Union's important contribution to the struggle for safeguarding peace, achieving disarmament, and establishing an atmosphere of broad cooperation in the world.

The GOSR anniversary affords us the pleasant opportunity to note with satisfaction the development of relations of friendship and militant solidarity with long-standing and rich traditions in the past struggle waged by our peoples, relations which, during the years of socialist construction, have been raised to a new and higher level.

We want to express the firm conviction that, acting together in conformity with the understandings concluded during our talks in Bucharest in May 1987, relations between the RCP and the CPSU and between the SR of Romania and the USSR will continue to strengthen and expand in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, on the basis of the principles of socialism, of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, international solidarity, and in the interest and to the benefit of the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples and of the cause of socialism, progress, and peace.

On the 70th anniversary of GOSR, we want to extend most sincere and cordial wishes for new and ever greater successes to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers, the Communists, and all working people in the friendly neighboring country in successfully implementing the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, in the important activity of building the developed socialist society and communism in the Soviet Union, and in the struggle to achieve the noble ideals of peace, security, and fruitful cooperation among all peoples in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania.

Milea, Others Greet Soviets

AU100900 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 87 p 5

["Telegrams"]

[Text] On the 70th anniversary of the GOSR, Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defense of the SR of Romania, sent a congratulatory message to Army General D.T. Yazov, USSR minister of national defense.

On the same occasion, the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, the National Council of Women, and other central institutions and mass and public organizations sent congratulatory messages to similar institutions and organizations in the USSR.

Ethiopia's Mengistu To Visit in November

AU091937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/11/1987—At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the SR of Romania, Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, will pay an official goodwill visit to Romania in the second decade of November 1987.

Further on Visit by U.S. Official Whitehead

Meeting With Mikulic

LD091531 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 9 Nov

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic today received deputy U.S. Secretary of State John Whitehead in the Palace of the Federation.

They discussed bilateral cooperation and some current international questions. It was stated that progress has been made in economic relations between Yugoslavia and the United States, but that there is significant scope for their improvement and expansion.

Special attention was devoted to the problem of debts and the measures which should be taken to resolve them. Whitehead stressed that the United States will support the long-term rescheduling of Yugoslavia's debts. In this connection there was also discussion about Yugoslavia's relations with the IMF, and the need for an appropriate solution to be sought on the basis of a program to be put forward by the Yugoslav Government. The talks were also attended by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs.

'Friendly' Talks With Dizdarevic

LD092131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state. In cordial and friendly talks, both sides stressed the importance of improving bilateral relations and cooperation on well-known principles, as well as the continuing political dialogue between the two countries. Along with agreement on both sides about the upward trend in mutual economic relations, note was made of the existence of numerous unexploited possibilities for developing and expanding them further.

In talks about the international situation, there was broad consideration of the state of East-West relations in light of the upcoming Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Washington and the agreement on the liquidation of medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles. Special note was made of the fact that this dialogue and the agreement reached needs to be continued and expanded by fresh accords and agreements on disarmament on the broadest basis.

Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic, to the interest of the U.S. side, described in some detail the current activity of the nonaligned countries as well as as the directions of their future involvement in solving a series of existing problems facing the world today. The readiness of the United States to continue the dialogue with the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean—which was initiated by the federal secretary's letter and the reply of the U.S. side after the Brioni meeting of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean—was also welcomed.

There was also discussion of the current situation in the countries of Latin America.

Satisfaction was expressed on both sides at the fact that, in mutual open talks, cooperation, as the dominant theme in overall relations and the effort to further improve it, is characterized by contacts of the official representatives of the two countries, including this meeting between the federal secretary and the U.S. deputy secretary of state.

SFRY Debt Discussed

LD092147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1736 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, today had talks with John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, who has arrived on a visit to the SFRY. In a friendly and open exchange of views, both sides positively assessed the development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States and stressed their interest in further improving the comprehensive relations based on well-known principles. The special significance of the continuing political dialogue between the two countries, and in this context future official contacts, was also stressed.

In the talks there was a very favorable assessment of the development of economic relations, especially in trade, whose value exceeded $1 billion over the first 9 months of this year. On the other hand, exports from the SFRY were increased by something over 36 percent. At the same time, there was a positive trade balance on the Yugoslav side to the tune of about $20 million. Along with the statement that there is an upward trend in mutual economic relations, it was noted that there are large unexploited possibilities for developing and expanding bilateral relations even further, especially in the fields of science and technology, joint ventures, and industrial cooperation.

In the context of the talks on economic relations, the Yugoslav side made a broad presentation of the problems of consolidating the external liquidity of Yugoslavia and stressed the importance of understanding and support on the part of Yugoslav creditors for our programs and efforts.

The U.S. deputy secretary of state reaffirmed the readiness of the U.S. side to assist in solving the economic problems and the consolidation of the Yugoslav debt,

pointing to the importance of adopting effective measures that will successfully lead to the attainment of stabilization and renewed growth in the Yugoslav economy.

Deputy Federal Secretary Budimir Loncar and Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead initialed the text of the new consular convention and considered questions of further cooperation in countering international terrorism.

In the framework of the exchange of views on international questions, broad consideration was given to the state of East-West relations in the context of the forthcoming Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Washington and the signing of an agreement between the United States and the USSR on the liquidation of medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles, which on the Yugoslav side is assessed as an event of historic importance.

There was also particular discussion on international economic problems. The need was stressed to resolve the difficult position of the developing countries and the problem of debts. The state of negotiations at the CSCE Vienna meeting was also mentioned in the talks.

Meeting With Vrhovec

LD092127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—Josip Vrhovec, a member of the SFRY Presidency, today received John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, who, in the framework of regular consultations, is staying in our country as a guest of the deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs.

During the meeting there was discussion of relations and further cooperation between the two countries, as well as international questions of mutual interest.

The talks were attended by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; John Scanlan, U.S. ambassador in the SFRY; William Bodde, assistant deputy secretary of state; and Martin Wenick, director of the East European and Yugoslav Affairs Office in the State Department.

More on Visit by Netherlands' Van Den Broek

Talks With Dizdarevic

LD100947 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2203 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 9. (TANJUG)—The cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Netherlands is developing favourably and the [words indistinct] no political problems which would burden this cooperation, noted the foreign ministers of the two countries, Raif Dizdarevic and Hans van den Broek during today's first round of talks here.

The ministers observed that of late positive results have been registered in commodity exchange.

The value of commodity exchange was 243 million dollars last year and 230 million dollars in the first nine months of this year, with a decrease of the Yugoslav deficit, which is a good precondition for the further promotion of trade.

Dizdarevic and van den Broek underlined the importance of joint undertakings in third markets and the possibility of the investment of Dutch capital in tourism, agriculture and the food industry in Yugoslavia in the context of forthcoming changes in Yugoslav legislature in this field.

Dizdarevic and van den Broek devoted much time on Yugoslavia's cooperation with the European Community.

On this occasion was expressed the Yugoslav desire to develop comprehensive cooperation with the West European regional grouping. The Dutch minister promised support for the positive intentions of the Yugoslav anti-inflationary programme and pointed out the importance of that programme for the regulation of relations with the International Monetary Fund.

As regards the Eureka programme, the Dutch minister stressed that his country will support cooperation with Yugoslavia in those fields in which the Netherlands appears as co-ordinator of projects. The talks resume tomorrow.

9 Nov Dinner

LD101006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2222 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia and the Netherlands are linked by traditional friendship, which provides a framework for continued advancement of cooperation in many areas such as economy, technology, science, culture, education and others, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stressed this evening in his toast at a dinner he hosted in honor of Netherlands Foreign Minister van den Broek.

Dizdarevic emphasized the importance of diversifying bilateral relations and also of developing cooperation in organizations "within which or with which we cooperate: the EEC, the European Council, international financial institutions, etc."

The federal secretary stressed that Yugoslavia and the Netherlands show how countries with differing systems and international status can cooperate well and enjoy a high degree of confidence in each other. He added that 14,000 Yugoslav citizens live and work in the Netherlands as equal citizens, and that they represent a factor of

understanding and links between Yugoslavia and the Netherlands. Dizdarevic praised the Netherlands contribution to efforts to bring the North and South closer together.

The federal secretary welcomed the forthcoming agreement between the United States of America and the USSR on eliminating certain types of nuclear weapons, and expressed his firm belief that the two sides would not stop there and that the process they were initiating would be open to all—great, small, developed and underdeveloped countries. Raif Dizdarevic called for efforts to overcome artificial divisions in Europe and to enhance unity in order to make Europe a continent of peace and cooperation.

In reply to Dizdarevic's toast, the Netherlands foreign minister assessed Yugoslav-Netherlands relations as excellent and stressed both sides' interest in maintaining these relations. "You expressed your gratitude for the way 14,000 Yugoslav are treated in the Netherlands. We in turn are grateful to them for their contribution to the development of our economy and, by implication, to the psoperity of the people of the Netherlands," van den Broek said.

Speaking about the need for closer links between the economies of European countries, the Netherlands foreign minister drew attention to (Western) Europe's efforts to create a united market by 1992 "which will be of use not only to EC countries but also to their traditional trade partners, such as Yugoslavia."

Reiterating his conviction that Yugoslavia will successfully implement the measures for stabilizing the economy, van den Broek added that "the Netherlands and Europe are favorably inclined toward Yugoslavia and wish to advance their comprehensive cooperation."

Paying tribute to Yugoslavia as a country with "particular responsibility it has to bear as a prominent member of the Nonaligned Movement," the Netherlands foreign minister added: "We are counting on your help in building bridges between the East and West."

Van den Broek spoke about the coming 7 December superpower summit meeting, saying he is full of hope that it would open prospects for further steps toward world disarmament. He also stressed the importance of the Vienna CSCE meeting in bringing the people of Europe closer together.

SFRY's Mojsov Interviewed by Mexican Paper

PA082027 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 30 Oct 87 pp 1a, 10a, 12a

[Report on "exclusive" interview with SFRY President Lazar Mojsov by Jose Andres Barrenechea in Mexico City on 29 October—quotation marks as published]

[Text] The firm belief that development and peace are inseparable, especially in the increased interdependence of today's world; the fact that "without the solution of the debt problem, the position of the developing countries cannot be improved," something that endangers all relations in the world; the belief that the negotiations and the dialogue between the superpowers "must not be held to the detriment of third countries" and that "it would be to no one's advantage that the superpowers opt for the path of joint 'dominion' the rest of the world;" these are some of the ideas expressed by SFRY President Lazar Mojsov in an exclusive interview with *Excelsior.*

He also spoke about the Latin American countries and the search for their own solutions to the conflicts among states "without foreign paternalism" and about "the irreplaceable role of the Nonaligned Movement in the hopes for building better and more just international relations."

The interview was given yesterday afternoon in the Yugoslav Embassy after a busy morning during which President Miguel de la Madrid officially received Mojsov in the National Palace to hold their first round of talks. Mojsov then went to the council meeting room of the old City Council Palace where Ramon Aguirre, chief of the Federal District Department, declared him a distinguished guest.

The interview began with the most current topic: the stock market.

"What has occurred in the stock markets is precisely a sign that all of the economic bases of the world system are based on something that is not only unjust but also unhealthy. For a long time, we in the Nonaligned Movement have described this system of the international economic and financial relations as backward and unjust. Nevertheless, it is now evident that this sytem is also based on a principle of nonproduction and on the basis of speculative capital; in other words, it is a system that requires speculation."

Mojsov explained that a "very big" unproductive class is being created, and that in some countries it includes millions and millions of people who do not use their hands or their brains. In other words, they generate neither productive nor intellectual work and, instead, live exclusively from speculation.

"Since it is a matter of speculating, it is then very easy to either provoke euphoria or confusion. That sharp fall in stock prices has precisely shown that the international financial system must rest on different bases. So as not to repeat myself in saying more just bases, let me say more productive bases."

A pleasant personality and a fluent speaker, President Mojsov—a robust man with gray hair and very black eyebrows—referred to the the Contadora Group's activity as an "example and inspiration in the process to resolve crises in all parts of the world." He also said he is convinced that the Latin American countries play an

increasing role in the contemporary international scene and that they have made an essential contribution to the process of seeking formulas to resolve the debt crisis in the developing countries.

He stressed that the effective solution of the debt problem "extends beyond the exclusive framework of the financial field and demands joint cooperation and a marked willingness on the part of the developed countries." The adjustment of the level of the debt service must be in line with the real capacities of the debtor countries and with the appropriate financing from abroad as well as with the increasing participation of the international institutions for progress."

An obligatory topic is Yugoslavia's particular attention to the socioeconomic changes being carried out in the biggest socialist countries—the Soviet Union and China—and in some Eastern European countries:

"Decisive steps are being taken in the Soviet Union to surpass the period of stagnation and to reform the economic mechanism whose inefficiency and instability is considered the main cause of a series of not only economic but also political and social problems.

"The objective of the 'perestroyka' policy begun by Mikhail Gorbachev is to substantially change a series of elements that represented the base of the Soviet political and economic development. The policy obviously has many difficulties, barriers, and inherited obstacles about which the highest Soviet leaders are always speaking. It is an attempt, therefore, to change what was taking shape for decades. It attempts to change what firmly incorporated into the customs and way of thinking of millions of men.

"In most of the Eastern European socialist countries, reforms of various scopes have begun. Nevertheless, there are differences among them regarding the approach and the past practice; some have opted for the path of essential reform while others remain aware of the need for reform."

Important Changes in the PRC [subhead]

He explains that the changes being made in the PRC are very important:

"We believe that it is especially important that the PRC is rejecting the negative experiences of the past, and is actively seeking and opening new paths in a dynamic and original development based on modernizing society.

"In general, the reforms announced and those partially implemented—particularly in the USSR and the PRC—are among the world's most important events. We can easily reach this conclusion if we bear in mind that these are crucial events in countries with much international prestige and having vast economic, military, and other kinds of potential. It is also very important for the development of socialism, which despite many limitations and pressures, still has the characteristics of a global process. In countries such as the USSR and the PRC, new solutions are being sought, and new paths are being opened toward a basic reform of the present system. Besides, the democratic reconstruction and modernization are being implemented through the modern scientific-technological mind."

[Barrenechea] How have these changes influenced your country, and what has your country's experience been with them?

[Mojsov] "The SFRY was the first Socialist country to seek different paths in the construction of socialism, and to struggle against the imposition of a "model" of socialist development—that was when we were completely alone and exposed to attacks from all sides. President Tito played a particularly important role in our struggle for the principles I have just mentioned."

The socialist self-rule attitude is the main characteristic of the Yugoslav social system. It is present in the socioeconomic relations based on social property and the delegates and assembly system derived from it. There are two principles in the essence of the socialist self-rule system:

1. The workers and intellectuals seek their means of work, decide its conditions, and receive the results of their work, including the profits, thereby excluding them from the monopoly held over society, be it by individuals or the state.

2. The workers and intellectuals have direct participation in the decision on state or social matters of other types, thereby being exempt from the party's monopoly.

In the socialist self-rule system, there is freedom of expression; diverse interests are dealt with and harmonized democratically, overcoming different social contradictions; and joint and general interests are confirmed democratically.

According to this system, it is possible for man to decide all his own vital matters and to enjoy true freedom. However, President Mojsov admits that:

"We have never said—nor have we ever thought—that our concept of the socialist system of self-rule can be applied generally. It is also common knowledge that our country has recently been facing problems and difficulties—sometimes similar, sometimes different—from the ones you are facing here in Mexico.

"We firmly believe that our problems have not been caused by our system of self-rule, but by defects and inconsistencies in its implementation. That is why we are seeking a way out by strengthening and implementing the system, instead of abandoning it."

President Lazar Mojsov is sincere and quick-witted. He has been a newsman (director of the newspaper *Nova Makedonija* from 1953 to 1958, and of the newspaper *Borba* from 1961 to 1965). He is a diplomat, whose career began in 1958 when he was appointed ambassador to the USSR. He was president of the 32d Session of the UN General Assembly in 1977. This great statesman says:

"However, despite the many problems that we are facing, we have to declare—I truly believe—that the Yugoslav concept and practice of self-rule have significantly influenced the formation of some elements, in the theory as well as practice, of the reformist tendencies now being followed by socialist countries. The problems we faced have surely contributed toward other socialist countries' analyzing more deeply their ways and means of development." He does not hide his full conviction when he says:

"The SFRY has opened new paths and has put on the agenda several key questions regarding the development of socialism, questions that are an increasing inspiration to the USSR, the PRC, and other countries. It is an objective fact that some ideas and solutions that originally came from our country are being included in the basic thought of socialist practices in which some other forces and socialist countries are partially inspired.

U.S.-USSR Relations [subhead]

Regarding the first agreement between the United States and the USSR on nuclear disarmament, President Mojsov said:

"The reaching of the announced Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of medium- and short-range missiles—which, as far as I know and expect, will be signed soon—is a historic step, particularly because it is the first attempt to partially decrease the nuclear arms buildup.

"Although it only involves 4 percent of the two superpowers' nuclear arsenal, this step not only has military importance but, most of all, a psychological-political importance for overall international relations. Therefore, we are truly happy to see that an agreement was reached that we think is the start of a gradual process for nuclear disarmament.

"The superpowers want to convince us all that it is their goal that, if reached, it would create the conditions for a stable and lasting peace, providing the possibility to channel the resources of scientific-technological progress to a better present and a peaceful future for humankind instead of leading to the means of destruction."

Distrust by Certain Bloc Circles [subhead]

President Mojsov explains that in certain bloc circles, there is distrust regarding the agreement because it is the cause for the alleged erosion of the so-called **nuclear umbrella** [words in boldface as published] over certain European regions, "because it stresses the advantages of conventional forces and destabilizes relations in Europe. These doubts lack any basis, because they are based on inadmissible risks of several theories of rivalry and nuclear threats, the so-called balance of fear. These bloc circles are trying to preserve the status quo in the arms race at any price, particularly the nuclear weapons, which represent, aside from everything else, an instrument of the blocs' hegemonism and the confrontation of worldwide liberating processes."

[Berrenechea] What is your assessment of possibilities for a Reagan-Gorbachev summit?

[Mojsov] "Reagan and Gorbachev should meet for a third time this year. We hope their actions will be successful. According to the reports I have, this will be the 15th summit of U.S.-USSR leaders since World War II. This means that there is a continuous need for meetings, although under different circumstances, results, and consequences. Of course, the need to establish contact now is more urgent.

"This time, the two leaders seem to be very interested in making the summit a success. The entire international community expects this. Evidently, the resumption of a dialogue between the two superpowers decreased tension in East-West relations and somehow improved the overall international situation. We hope that positive trends will continue to create conditions favorable to solving urgent problems that overburden international relations."

[Berrenechea] What are the perspective and implications of the rapprochement of the superpowers? That is the participation of the rest of the world?

[Mojsov] "I do not know if the word 'rapprochement' is the right one, strictly speaking. I do not know if is precisely that. We, together with everyone else, demand and expect that the two superpowers become more peaceful and, if possible, eliminate the competition and the confrontations between them and between the blocs. They are endangering themselves and mankind. We hope that they will take the path of more tolerant relations, a decrease in tensions, more negotiations, dialogue, and cooperation.

"Naturally, no one would benefit if they opt for a bipolar domination over the rest of the world. The negotiations and the dialogue between the two superpowers is, of course, a more favorable situation for the world than their confrontations. However, their negotiations and dialogue should not be carried out to the detriment of third countries. The entire international community must be included in the process to resolve international problems. Detente must be universal and include all areas of international relations and all the countries of the world if it wants to be a stable and lasting detente."

[Barrenechea] What are the implications for regional conflicts?

[Mojsov] "Experience has shown so far that during periods of increased superpower and bloc confrontations, all international relations overload and most of the channels for negotiation become blocked. The reverse is also true: The moment bloc confrontation diminishes, detente moves to other circles, easing international communication and negotiations. Of course, this is not automatic, nor is it the only drop, rather frequently the result of interactions.

"The current easing of international tensions opens the way to a more active approach to the focal point of the crisis. Important activities are taking place on the calling of an international conference on the Middle East. The Security Council recently adopted by consensus a resolution on ending the Iran-Iraq war, which regrettably did not take effect. Increased international community and public opinion pressure is felt in the elimination of the apartheid system in South Africa and the freeing of Namibia. A plan was adopted to resolve the Central American crisis, which met with broad international support. Attempts are being made to establish contacts and dialogues to resolve the Afghanistan and Cambodian problems. These are encouraging events that at the same time point out the need to make more decisive efforts toward resolving the focus of the crisis, without which the detente process would not be stable and durable. These efforts should be universal and should have the full support of the United Nations as a single forum of international negotiations."

[Barrenechea] What is the role of the nonaligned?

[Mojsov] "The policy and movement of the nonaligned has now and has always been the irreplaceable role within the desire to construct improved and more just world relations. The field of action of the nonaligned is very broad and covers all the fundamental questions of the international community: security, peace, disarmament, crisis focal points, international economic problems, etcetera.

"The nonaligned are now being offered a new opportunity, together with the remaining countries and international factors: to make the detente process more lasting and prevent tensions to simply be transferred from one area to another. Dynamically implementing the Harare summit decisions, the nonaligned countries continue to confirm their readiness to face the challenges of the moment. Apart from disarmament, the world is on standby over the solution of other important issues such as crisis focal points, development problems, debt crisis, reestablishment of North-South dialogue, etcetera. Within the framework of already mentioned problems, the nonaligned countries confirm the strength of a policy that represents the decision of two thirds of mankind and that opens the possibility of peace and more just relations in the world.

"The basic principles and objectives of nonalignment have been confirmed as the basis of a policy that reflects the yearnings of the broadest international community, of all the peoples, big and small, whether belonging to blocs or not."

[Barrenechea] What does the debt problem mean to developing countries?

[Mojsov] "The developing countries' debt is currently the main hindrance to their economic development. The debtor developing countries are faced with a drop in exports and imports, a growing debt servicing, a constant outflow of capital, crucially limited possibilities for development, and indispensable structural economic reforms.

"The fundamental elements in the current strategy to solve the international problem of the debt are: a better international economic climate, an increase in the flow of financing toward the debtor countries, and an effort at stabilization on the part of the debtors themselves. We are witnessing stabilizing efforts by the debtors only as current circumstances make them possible.

"In these conditions, a worsening of the international debt crisis is inevitable. For this reason, the situation of the developing countries cannot be resolved unless this problem is solved, and this poses a danger to all relations in the world."

The Debt in Yugoslavia [subhead]

[Barrenechea] How about the debt problem in your country?

[Mojsov] "Yugoslavia is also feeling the pinch of the heavy burden of the debt servicing, which has an unfavorable impact on its overall economic development. Up to now we have made a great attempt to meet our obligations regularly. Like so many other debtor countries, we have experienced a constant flight of capital. This drains our financial resources and seriously endangers our economic development, jeopardizing our chances to continue servicing the debt.

"Yugoslavia is preparing to begin negotiations with its creditors on a long-term refinancing of its debt. This way, we seek to establish more favorable conditions to continue adopting measures to achieve economic stabilization, structural reforms, and speedy economic growth, and to consolidate the country's ability to meet its foreign debt payments."

[Barrenechea] How will you arrive at a long-term solution of the debt?

[Mosjov] "The fundamental changes required to achieve a lasting, long-term solution are well known. The first one is the economic development of the debtor countries, which will only be possible if it is supported by a

lifting of protectionist barriers, an adjustment of the debt servicing to the actual capacity of the debtor countries, adequate foreign financing, and a growing role by international development agencies. It is, at the same time, the way to avoid destroying the huge stabilization efforts undertaken by most of the debtor countries. The mere fact that the market itself is showing that a major portion of the debt is now below its par value opens up new possibilities for a long-term solution.

"The mechanisms are well known. What is now lacking is new approaches and mechanisms from the governments, commercial banks, and international financial institutions.

"It is clear that an effective solution is beyond the financial sphere and requires joint and cooperative action as well as a firm disposition from the developed countries. Both the Nonaligned and Third World countries are demanding a fruitful dialogue between developed and developing countries to open the door to a lasting solution to the problem of the debt an to start up the development mechanism. This is the direction of our actions at the United Nations and the other international forums."

President Mojsov praised Latin America's position on the foreign debt, because the contribution by this part of the continent has served as the launching pad for the struggle by all developing countries for a lasting and just solution to the international debt crisis. He explained that these positions have been included in the documents of the nonaligned countries, the Group of 77, and the Group of 24. "Yugoslavia became convinced of this last year when it chaired the Group of 77 in New York and the Group of 24 this year in Washington."

He remarked that Yugoslavia is facing difficulties and problems like those of most of the indebted Latin American countries. "There are no differences in approach and positions if one compares them with those of Latin America, whose importance in the process of solving the debt crisis we highly appreciate. After all, many of the proposals and historic, innovative conceptions that have become foundations for a new view of development—not only at a Latin America, but at a global level—have come from Latin America."

Countries of the Third World [subhead]

We have walked, we have sat down, we have once again walked the gardens of the embassy, and President Mojsov still has the same vigor, courtesy, and energy as at the beginning of the interview while answering our questions.

We talked about the situation of the Third World countries, and he explains: "The period after the recession at the beginning of the 1980's, in which the developed countries generally showed satisfactory economic growth rates, did not result in any significant improvement for the economic conditions of the developing countries. They faced a complete suspension of credit or the net transfer of capital to developed countries (almost $30 billion last year), almost completely closed markets in developed nations, a dramatic drop in prices of their raw materials (prices are now at their lowest level in the last 50 years), and a high increase in international interest rates.

"Moreover in view of the foreign exchange used to service the enormous foreign debt (in 1976, total interest and capital was estimated at over $150 billion), the worsening of trade relations (which last year caused underdeveloped nations that export oil and other raw materials to lose $80 billion), and the exports made at any cost, the Third World countries have been facing a situation of continuous economic recession. It is estimated that the per capita income will decrease this year in many Latin American and African countries, especially those located south of the Sahara. Per capita income in many African countries has been decreasing for the past 7 years.

"The developing countries' position makes international relations unstable, so it is necessary to include the international community, with all its factors, in the process and the search of solutions. Development and peace are inseparable, particularly in the modern world's increased conditions of interdependence."

Referring to Latin America, President Lazar Mojsov said he believes that the countries in this region have an increasing role in our modern international scene: "This coincides, and not casually, with the tendencies to democratize internal and interregional relations in Latin America. These nations have a tradition as states and a rich experience that they obtained during their struggle for self-determination, independence, and sovereignty. This experience is basically necessary to solve current international problems, which began in postcolonial times, in the neocolonial conditions that characterize the Third World countries' struggle for a full independence and development."

"Latin American countries have essentially contributed in the process of seeking a solution to the developing countries' debt, peacefully solving conflicts between countries through a dialogue and negotiations that are based on mutual respect, and overcoming all types of pressures and interventions in small- and medium-sized sovereign countries. They enrich the policy and practice of nonalignment, and they become one of the most active factors within the movement."

The Yugoslav leader enthusiastically emphasizes that the role played by Latin American countries "is evident because the United Nations has been revitalized, and this is the oldest international democratic forum. Outstanding Latin American countries are among those who

founded the United Nations, and are among the architects of the principles included in the UN Charter and the organization's regulations."

He explains that the Latin American countries have as leader of the United Nations an authentic representative of the best Latin American traditions and thoughts. "The Latin American countries have contributed, through their relations with the world, to the struggle toward overcoming the lack of decision-making in the world's groups, for settling disputes, and outlining duties. The dialogues and negotiations currently under way among the great powers are recognition to discerning heads of state, including a series of Latin American leaders who have been showing us the road to reason, coexistence, and peace in international relations for quite a time."

Negotiations in Latin America [subhead]

[Barrenechea] What do you think about the political negotiations process in Latin America?

[Mojsov] "The Latin American countries are looking for their own solutions to conflicts among states without foreign influence and taking into consideration the national and regional interests of nations that have fraternal ties. This is why the process has not only regional but also international significance.

"The Latin American countries are confirming that they do not want to serve foreign interests. They are doing this working in the spirit of past Latin American experiences in international relations to peacefully resolve their problems. The Latin American efforts are in line with the most broad international trends."

The Contadora Group [subhead]

In President Mojsov's opinion, the characteristics of the Contadora and Support Groups' activities are democracy, impartiality, and respect for the interests of all the countries involved in the conflict. This could serve "as an example and inspiration in the process for solving crises in all parts of the world. These activities have the Nonaligned Movement's full support.

Mojsov said Yugoslavia considers Contadora's achievements very valuable, especially Mexico's work within the group. He said: "We believe, especially since the signing of the important Guatemala Agreement by the five countries most directly involved in the conflict, that the efforts of the Contadora and Support Groups will succeed and lead to a peaceful solution of the Central American crisis. We await future actions of the group in other areas that require reasonable and patient efforts through Latin American solidarity."

[Barrenechea] What importance do you attribute to Mexico's foreign policy and performance?

[Mojsov] "Mexico enjoys a great reputation as a country with a role to play and activities to carry out in the international scene. For decades Mexico has participated in the struggle for peace, development, and equality. Mexico's policy was born, logically, out of one of the most authentic revolutions of this century. I would say Mexico's policy fully coincides with nonaligned policy.

"It will suffice to recall that during last century, Mexico's Benito Juarez, a true man of vision, foretold the current efforts for coexistence with his famous phrase: 'Peace is respect for the others' rights.' The Mexican Revolution's very doctrine contained the principle of equality among all states. It condemns foreign meddling in the affairs of small countries. Yet this was done in an era when the large imperialist powers fully dominated the destiny of other nations."

Mojsov has published several books on the complicated and complex field of international affairs. In this field, the former guerrilla and journalist moves softly but with certainty, elegance, and wisdom, attributes that immediately create sympathy and respect. He speaks of Mexico as the main leader and promoter of the Tlaltelolco Agreements on the prohibition of nuclear weapons and on the declaration of countries' economic rights and obligations. He said: "Mexico is participating very actively in the struggle for a new democracy and new types of relations among countries, not only at the regional but also at the international level. Its positions in the struggle for world peace, disarmament, development, a world without blocs or spheres of influence, and, especially, the right of each nation to sovereignty and to decide on its future and way of life free of outside interference have broad support and respect."

Latin America and the United States [subhead]

[Barrenechea] How do you view prospects for Latin American emancipation and new relations with the United States?

[Mojsov] "The prospects for emancipation, full indenpendence, and prosperity are favorable for the Latin American countries, despite the foreign debt crisis and economic development problems. The Latin American countries are undergoing a veritable flood of democratization, and they are entering a crucial phase of continental recuperation, solidarity, and democratic ideals.

"The relations between the United States and Latin America, between the continent's north and south, are of major significance to both sides. The process of creating a new kind of relations is taking place, after painful attempts made within the scope of inter-American cooperation, and despite past experiences."

If there ever existed a person who reflects and personifies Yugoslavia's diplomacy and foreign policy, that person is its current president, a man whose great experience in the field of international relations is evident in all his statements.

"Latin America's voice is increasingly clear and definite, and it represents its people' national aspirations, their desire to establish relations based on independence, equality, interdependence, and respect for mutual interests."

He feels a recognition of Latin America's aspirations and requirements has grown simultaneously in the United States, because Latin American requirements not only pose no danger, but are favorable to U.S. interests, specifically with regard to establishing a good-neighborly policy and full inter-American cooperation.

He explains that these matters create a more favorable atmosphere for a peaceful solution of the crisis in the region'and especially in Central America, and he points to positive trends in the process of solving development problems that exist between the continent's north and south.

"Under conditions in which the breach between developed and developing countries has deepened and in which the debt crisis affects not only debtors but creditors as well, these problem-solving processes assume a broader international significance."

Mexican-Yugoslav Relations [subhead]

[Barrenechea] What is the importance and the scope of relations between Mexico and Yugoslavia?

[Mosjov] "Yugoslavia and Mexico have a long tradition of friendly relations, cooperation, and an extremely high level of understanding and agreement, despite the distance separating us. Our countries have had diplomatic relations for more than 40 years."

The afternoon was growing cool, and the president decided to continue the interview inside the embassy building. The small, modestly furnished sitting room sheltered us for the remainder of the interview. Comfortably seated in a high-backed armchair, the president recalled: "The two countries, Yugoslavia and Mexico, evolved from authentic revolutions, whose peoples preserve and defend what is theirs but respect what belongs to others; their ideals of liberty and independence are very similar. This is why we cooperate so successfully in the international sphere and jointly participate in important international initiatives; and I hope we shall continue to do so in the future."

Concerning bilateral matters and the effective cooperation taking place, although we have not reached the phase of economic cooperation, our political relations are very close. Within the general scope of cooperation between the developing countries and the need to promote the South-South cooperation, it is necessary to place greater emphasis on economic cooperation based on mutual interests and a more diversified development of cooperation, especially in the economic, cultural, and scientific-technological spheres, etc., wherever mutual interests exist.

[Barrenechea] What can Yugoslavia and Mexico expect from the meeting between their two presidents?

[Mojsov] "The two countries maintain traditional relations of friendship. If some popularity survey were to be used to measure that friendship, Mexico would surely occupy one of the highest positions in the list of countries that our public holds in very high esteem. There is a tradition of understanding, accord, and friendship because of the great similarity in our histories and a great identity of views regarding current world developments.

"Based on this exchange of views, we hope to take a step forward; to take one more step based on that mutual affinity and identity of views regarding the current situation.

"Yugoslavia and Mexico are also establishing stronger ties in terms of economic cooperation, not precisely through an exchange of goods, but in the establishment of mixed enterprises and joint ventures in Third World markets. I am referring to the South-South cooperation where, although it is clear that spectacular results cannot be expected, it is necessary to begin with small steps allowing us to advance toward better results in the future.

"We are going to add a material basis to our traditional friendship. In this way, we will decrease the current disparity between us."

[Barrenechea] Mr President, do you feel that those countries that have been traditionally ruled by military regimes and that are now incipient democracies are more affected by the economic crisis? Could they become military regimes again?

[Mojsov] "The military regimes did not invent the economic crisis or the heavy indebtedness some Third World countries have. Admittedly, each military regime has to purchase armaments and, in general, those arms are sold on credit terms and other conditions that intermediaries impose. Therefore, these regimes took advantage of the great amounts of money that soon became available to the Third World. That was an era when huge amounts of money and petrodollars were being offered because the price of oil rose late in 1973 and continues to do so. The petrodollars primarily came from Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries, and were practically offered at any time and any place. Therefore, those countries that were not ruled by a military regime also felt that with those loans they could ensure faster development in their countries. They did not take into

account that the low interest rates offered for the huge amounts of dollars could increase. That is why the indebtedness of the developing countries has reached unsustainable levels. I think that no developing country can withstand all the sacrifices paying the foreign debt entails. We, in Yugoslavia, for example, chiefly out of a sense of national dignity or the national pride characteristic of our people, for years and years have been paying the interest rates and capital, too. In the end, we realized that the price was too high, because our country's growth had been curbed, and this carries very high social consequences.

"For that reason we have also decided to implement a more prudent foreign debt payment policy so as not to hamper development, because this decreases the scope of our domestic and foreign trade, which leads to a vicious cycle. This happens because developing countries' production decreases, and they are unable to import products. This, in turn, results in a high inflation rate for the exporter countries, because these countries have to reduce their trade with the developing countries. They, therefore, retain the interest rates but are losing because they export less.

"A clear example of this is the United States' economy and its losses from the decrease in products sold in Latin American markets. As a result of this, tens of thousands of people have lost their jobs in that nation. Consequently, developed countries should look after their own interests, not only by collecting the interest bonds but also because their interests fall into the infernal cycle of the financial capital's flow. These countries should let the developing countries breathe by lessening the foreign debt's burden, and by encouraging them to increase their production and social development. This would lead to greater trade between developing and developed countries."

The Yugoslav president does not advocate the idea of creating a debtors' club, "because it would only demand justice, and the creditors would demand money. No dialogue is possible between those who struggle to attain justice and those who only want to collect their money. Consequently, I do not believe in that kind of dialogue; it would be better to believe in the concepts for developing the world's economy for the 21st century."

Lazar Mojsov—a former foreign minister and a citizen and president of the SFRY for the last 3 years—with great diplomacy avoids talking about Ronald Reagan's policies.

"It is difficult to talk about third countries. Furthermore, the Reagan administration's policy is currently under a spotlight and in the news media, so there are practically no secrets about it or what it represents.

Yugoslavia and Kosovo [subhead]

[Barrenechea] Mr President, to what extent and in what way do Yugoslavian-Albanian relations influence the Kosovo problem?

[Mojsov] "Before answering, I would like to highlight some facts that the world sometimes does not understand about Yugoslavia—a federation comprised of six republics and two autonomous provinces, which is still a special type of federation based on equal rights for all federal units and all their components. The autonomous socialist province of Kosovo has full rights in every sense. That equality of rights is great, and development has been attained based on that equality. For example, if anyone compares impartially and objectively the national, social, and human rights of Albanians who live in Yugoslavia and those who live in Kosovo, the people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania would be able to ascertain that those people live much better and enjoy more rights than the Albanians who live in the People's Socialists Republic of Albania.

"We think that the Kosovo problem is more complex because it began with demographic and economic guidelines in that region, which is one of the poorest in the SFRY with a 36-percent unemployment rate—much higher than the 14-percent national average. Likewise, it has the highest birthrate not only in the country, but in all Europe, because Albanians have an average of 6 children."

SFRY political and state leadership has operated this way since Tito's death. A rotation system was implemented because Tito never wanted to appoint a successor and Yugoslavia refused to appoint a head of state with Marshal Tito's authority and power.

[Barrenechea] What is the outlook and importance of Eurocommunism?

[Mojsov] "Eurocommunism is the attempt by some Western European communist parties to respond to questions and doubts created as a result of their respective societies' development. I can say that, generally speaking, it is a very important, creative effort that enriched the intellectual and political currents of the left, not only in Europe, but far beyond. It contributed to the establishment of a creative atmosphere and intellectual motivations that enabled all of us to face the challenge of the contemporary world. All of us needed this very much.

"The outlook depends, in my opinion, on the extent to which the left becomes the promoter of a project for a new progressive transformation of the world, because the problems of today's world—peace, development, technological progress, and the safeguarding of nature—are common to us all and are a source of concern for us all, and this is why I find it impossible for any leftist force alone to find generally applicable answers. I believe that

only a joint effort by communists, socialists, social democrats, and other progressive forces will guarantee that the left will again be equal to its historic role."

[Barrenechea] What is the progress of development in today's Yugoslavia?

[Mojsov] "I would like to say that judging from the postwar development pattern, Yugoslavia belongs to that group of countries that have had very rapid economic growth. Changes in social and economic structure have been more than fast. This is evident in significant social, material, cultural, and general development."

President Mojsov admitted, however, that recently there have been some economic difficulties produced by stagnation, "including a drop in production, a hike in the inflation rate, excessive price increases, unemployment, etc."

He said: "Since we are used to dynamic economic growth, we speak very critically about the current situation, and this is why some friends abroad feel uncertain and are even concerned about the situation in our country.

"In analyzing the reasons for the economic slowdown and the problems that have emerged, we have adopted a long-term program for economic stabilization. We have made it clear that it is necessary to adopt efficient measures to readjust our economy while respecting the economic laws of the market and promoting a continuous development of our domestic economy."

He added that the SFRY Government is about to adopt specific measures to overcome current difficulties. He noted that in addition to reducing inflation, those measures will intensify export-oriented production and a general restructuring of the economy. Those measures will also serve as a guide to consolidate the foreign debt so as to promote investments in development projects.

He noted: "We have just initiated changes in the federal constitution to create institutional bases more favorable for a dynamic and diversified material and social development in Yugoslavia as a multinational and federal community.

"Of course, the causes of the current difficulties are not to be sought in constitutional weaknesses but in the unilateral implementation of the Constitution. Nevertheless, we have begun making important changes to open new doors for a self-sufficient socialist democracy based on our fundamental principles, which remain unchanged."

Seven years have passed since the death of the man who united Yugoslavia—at the end of a war that cost the country 1.7 million lives (one tenth of the population)—under his communist guerrillas' watchwords of "fraternity and unity." The question still remains: Will Yugoslavia disintegrate?

Krunic, Dolanc Attend Parade in Moscow

AU071936 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] In Moscow, Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, met several presidents of parties and movements who are attending the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Bosko Krunic and Stane Dolanc today were guests on the festive stand from which they watched the Red Square parade marking the anniversary of the October Revolution.

USSR Envoy Hosts Fete at Belgrade Embassy

LD080045 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1933 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG)—Viktor Maltsev, ambassador of the USSR to Yugoslavia, hosted a reception on the premises of the Belgrade Embassy this evening on the occasion of the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary. The reception, which took place in a very friendly atmosphere, was attended by eminent officials of the federation, sociopolitical organizations, and other institutions, of the SR of Serbia, the city of Belgrade, and the Yugoslav People's Army.

Heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Yugoslavia were also present at the reception.

Mirkovic Receives Cypriot Delegation

AU091926 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 87 p 6

[Text] Belgrade—Yesterday in Belgrade Lieutenant Colonel General Stevan Mirkovic, chief of staff of the SFRY Armed Forces, and his associates held talks with Brigadier General Dacios Georgios, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Cyprus, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country and our Armed Forces as head of a military delegation. The two sides discussed cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

Mojsov Gives Briefing on Latin America Tour

LD092348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—At today's session of the SFRY Presidency, President Lazar Mojsov familiarized the Presidency with the content and results of the talks he had during his official and friendly visits to Argentina, Mexico, Peru and Cuba, with Presidents Raul Alfonsin, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, Alan Garcia and Fidel Castro Ruz.

It was stated that these visits have contributed to the further improvement of Yugoslavia's relations with these countries of Latin America.

In the talks there was an expression of the full readiness and interest of Latin American countries to be even more active factors in international relations generally and particularly in the movement of the nonaligned countries. Here the problems of development and the debt crisis were at the center of attention in all talks at the highest level, and the need was stressed on both sides for the movement of the nonaligned countries and the international community to give priority importance to these questions in future, for the purpose of solving them as urgently as possible.

In the meetings and talks in all four countries it was assessed that the previous level of cooperation, especially in the economic sphere, is not in keeping with the traditionally friendly relations and that there are conditions for this cooperation, given efforts on both sides, to be enriched and raised to a higher level. The talks at the highest level and at the levels of FEC Vice President Milos Milosavljevic and of Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic provided a good basis for the gradual implementation of the goals set in this sphere.

In Argentina three important agreements were concluded: On the abolition of visas, cultural cooperation and an agreement on health and veterinary protection. The abolition of visas opens up the possibility for more frequent interpersonal contacts and tourist trade, something which is particularly important in view of the fact that over 250,000 citizens of Yugoslav origin, many of whom have a prominent role in the political, economic and cultural life of the country, live in Argentina.

In all four countries significant agreements were reached on economic cooperation and the guidelines were set for future relations, along wioth the creation of even more favorable political readiness to expand and enrich cooperation by new and more meaningful forms. In Argentina and Mexico, where a delegation of our businessmen, led by Milan Pavic, president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, stayed at the same time, concrete business arrangements were also concluded.

The SFRY Presidency assessed that these are countries which, in view of their level of development and natural resources, could be important economic partners of ours. The need was stressed to ensure that the competent organs and work organizations, accompanied by full mutual cooperation, consider all the possibilities of business and other arrangements and, using the favorable political climate created by the visits, elaborate concrete programs for the engagement of our economy.

The session noted in particular that in all the countries recognition was given to Yusoglavia's independent and nonaligned policy and emphasis was given to the personality of President Tito. This was expressed particularly in Mexico with the unveiling of a monument in one of the main avenues of the city.

Overall, the visits to the countries of Latin America confirmed that Yugoslavia enjoys a great reputation and empathy stemming from its role in the world, and especially in the Nonaligned Movement and its affirmation of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment.

The session also considered and adopted information on the results of the recent official and friendly visit to our country of U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

It was stated that this visit will contribute to the traditionally good relations between the two countries being significantly improved, and economic cooperation, especially the development of higher forms of it, being enriched by a new content, for which there exist favorable conditions and a readiness on both sides.

LCY's Gacic Leaves for Portugal

LD091619 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium,left today for Portugal where he will pay a visit to Portuguese Communists at the invitation of Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party. It is expected that in the talks special attention will be devoted to questions of improving mutual cooperation between the two parties and to their activities at internal and international levels.

During his stay in Portugal Gacic will meet with high-ranking leaders of the Socialist Party and the Democratic Renewal Party of Portugal.

General Mirkovic Returns From Poland

LD061205 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1939 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—Lieutenant Colonel General Stevan Mirkovic, chief of the General Staff of the SFRY Armed Forces, tonight returned to Belgrade. He was head of our country's military delegation which paid an official and friendly several-day visit to the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Poland.

During their visit to the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Poland, General Mirkovic and members of the delegation were received by Army General Florian Siwicki, the Polish minister of national defense. During the meeting, which passed in an open and cordial atmosphere, special reference was made to questions of inter-army cooperation between the two friendly and socialist countries. General Mirkovic and General Jozef Uzycki, chief of the general staff of the Polish Army discussed technical and technological collaboration, and economic cooperation between the Armed Forces of Poland and Yugoslavia.

It was noted that inter-Army cooperation has developed successfully and that favorable conditions exist for this cooperation to expand and be meaningfully enriched. General Mirkovic and members of the delegation also visited some units and institutions of the Polish armed forces.

At the airport at Batajnica, our country's military delegation was welcomed by Lieutenant Colonel Generals Konrad Kolsek, Dragisa Drljevic and Anton Tus, and by Major General Alojz Vesic. Polish Ambassador Czeslaw Piotrowsski and Colonel Karol Kwiatkowski, Polish military, navy and air attache to the SFRY, were also present.

Mikulic Meets With Provincial Premiers

LD092211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1619 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, today held a consultative meeting with the presidents of the executive councils of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces. At the meeting, views were exchanged about the amended program of measures and activities for reducing inflation and stabilizing the economy as well as about the package of measures contained in the accompanying documents. The amended program was drawn up by the FEC which took note of the proposals and comments made in the republican and provincial assemblies and in other organs and organizations that discussed the document.

Federal Assembly Considers FEC Program

LD100008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—In the anti-inflation program which the FEC today put before the Assembly, measures for curbing inflation which can be implemented immediately and others whose implementation requires a longer period were outlined. The most important changes in relation to the original version have been effected in the section on monetary and credit policy.

This was explained to delegates in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces' Finance Committee this afternoon by Svetozar Rikanovic, federal secretary for finance, explaining the changes in the program on the basis of the debate so far in which there have been, he stressed, many valuable suggestions.

Monetary and credit policy would continue to be restrictive. The basis of interest-rate policy would in future be retail prices and interest, of course, would in real terms be positive. As early as next year selective allocations would be eliminated from the competence of the Yugoslav National Bank in order, in the foreseeable future, to be left to the business banks.

As something new Rikanovic mentioned the possibility of deposits for a fixed period of 1 month.

Left out of the program is the demand to reduce budget spending by the end of the year, as it is assessed as unrealistic. On the other hand, there was acceptance of the orientation to reduce from 36 to 30 percent, over 3 years, the share of general and joint spending in income.

Rikanovic's explanation will serve as an introduction to tomorrow's consideration of the new version of the anti-inflation program about which the Yugoslav Assembly (both chambers) is to state its views at the end of the week. In the Finance Committee, too, the debate was postponed until tomorrow to allow delegates to be able to study changes to the program and make consultations.

Mikulic Explains Changes

LD100005 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—Issues regarding continued work on the program of measures and activities for reducing inflation and stabilizing the economy were discussed in Belgrade today at a meeting between Marjan Rozic, president of the SFRY Assembly, vice president of the SFRY Assembly and presidents of the SFRY Assembly's chamber with the presidents of the republican and provincial assemblies. The meeting was also attended by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC.

The FEC president informed those present that, on the basis of comments by the republican and provincial assemblies, the SFRY Assembly's working bodies and also on the basis of comments and suggestions made by other organs and organisations, a new text of the program had been prepared which will shortly be discussed by the working bodies of the SFRY Assembly's chambers and on which the SFRY Assembly's chambers will give their views on the sessions on 12 and 13 November.

According to Branko Mikulic, considerable changes and revisions have been made in the new program as compared with the old one by taking note of sumerous suggestions and proposals. Distinctions have been made between long-term and short-term measures, changes have been made in the program's structure and, where possible, measures have been worked out in specific details. The most significant changes have been made in the spheres of market and prices. An additional chapter has been included dealing with the changes in the economic system to be carried out following the changes in the SFRY Constitution. It was also stressed that the program remained open to all ideas and suggestions until it has been adopted at the session of the SFRY's Assembly's chambers. The debate in and its adoption by the SFRY Assembly would imply a support of the programme in general while specific measures and solutions are to be adopted by procedure envisaged for this type of documents.

At the meeting today views were also exchanged about current activities in preparing the draft of the amendments to the SFRY Constitution planned to be approved by the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber on 25 November. Following this the draft will be submitted to the republican and provincial assemblies for assessment and afterwards for public debate.

FEC Submits Draft Anti-Inflation Program

LD091506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—The FEC has submitted an amplified draft program of measures and activities to bring down inflation and stabilize the economy to the Yugoslav Assembly. The text of this draft has been amplified on the basis of many suggestions and proposals made in public discussion.

The measures in the program are divided into two groups. The first group includes the measures which can be taken on a short-term basis and which can begin to produce effects relatively swiftly. The second group comprises measures which will require a little longer to be implemented. As a rule they are reform measures. Special mention is made of the fact that to bring down inflation and stabilize the economy, further changes in our economic system are required. These can [passage indistinct] short-term and long-term one which, moreover, was proposed in most cases during all discussions about the anti-inflationary program.

The measures are divided into short-term and long-term in virtually all sections of the program. Among the total of 126 measures (there were 120 such measures in the original version of the proggram), moves coming under the first group predominate. They refer primarily to increased production and supply, demand control, coordination of expenditure with our realistic possibilities, changes in the pricing, credit and monetary policy, and to intensified accumulation [as received] and efficient investments.

Mamula Chairs Military Council Session

LD100004 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] A session of the Military Council was held today in Belgrade under the leadership of Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. The main subject considered was the coordination of the long-term development plan of the Yugoslav Armed Forces up to the year 2000 and the medium-term plan for the period 1987-90.

The members of the council noted in this connection the essence and basic directions for the revision of the long-term plan of the Yugoslav People's Army's Development and the effect of these changes on the combat readiness of the armed forces. They also discussed the results achieved and the conditions needed for achieving the medium-term development plan of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense.

Gen Mirkovic Greets Air Defense Units

LD092341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—On the occasion of the day of the artillery-rocket units of the anti-aircraft defense, on 10 November, and the 43d anniversary of the formation of this branch of our armed forces, Lieutenant-Colonel-General Stevan Mirkovic, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Armed Forces, congratulated the soldiers, cadets, officers, and civilians serving in the artillery-rocket units of antiaircraft defense. His message of greetings said, among other things:

You are marking your 43d anniversary in the jubilee year of the 50th anniversary of the advent of Comrade Tito at the head of the Yugoslav Communist Party, having achieved important results in military-specialist training, ideological-political education, and the education of your collectives, in technical equipment, and in the strengthening of the combat readiness of your units. Thanks to your zealous work and the work of previous generations, the artillery-rocket units of anti-aircraft defense have become a powerful modern branch of the Yugoslav People's Army, capable of fulfilling all the duties which it faces in peace or in war. I am confident that in the future too, inspired by Tito's revolutionary work, you will further work to cherish and develop the achievements of our glorious revolution, in particular brotherhood and unity, and that you will with a spirit of self-sacrifice carry out all the tasks for building up and strengthening our Armed Forces. In this way you will contribute fully to the development of our socialist self-managing and nonaligned community.

Strike Leaves 8,000 People Without Heat

LD081017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1239 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Cacak, 7 Nov (TANJUG)—Workers of the Steamheating Organization of Associated Labor in Cacak have been on strike since last night demanding higher wages. As a consequence of their strike 2,130 apartments housing about 8,000 people were left without heat today. The cause of the strike is a 35 percent reduction in personal incomes. Personal incomes, as explained, have been reduced because the organization operated at a loss, as well as because citizens owe about 43 million dinars to this organization.

A meeting is under way at which a decision should be made about whether the heat will be switched on during the day.

More Officials Resign Over Agrokomerc

LD080041 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1037 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Sarajevo, November 7 (TANJUG)—All three chambers of the assembly of Yugoslavia's Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina accepted the resignations submitted by two members of the Republican Presidency, Munir Mesihovic and Ivica Blazevic.

The resignations of Mesihovic, who had been president of the Republican Presidency until April 26 this year, and Blazevic were demanded by the Presidency on the grounds that they had known of, and tried to cover up the malpractices of the Agrokomerc firm of Velika Kladusa. Over a period of time Agrokomerc executives issued false promissory notes to an equivalent of 900 million dollars in the national currency.

The resignations mark continuation of the unravelling of a knot of responsibilities for this financial affair, which dealt the heaviest blow to the country's monetary system in the postwar period and endangered the operation of about 70 Yugoslav banks. Earlier, resignations had been submitted by Vice President of the Federal Presidency Hamdija Pozderac, republican Public Prosecutor Avdo Campara, and governor of the National Bank of Bosnia-Hercegovina Jure Pelivan.

Youth Group Urges Ban on Nuclear Stations

LD091448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—Omer Kuprejovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber, today received representatives from the conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation (SSOJ) led by Milan Janjic, president of the conference. The SSOJ representatives informed the Federal Chamber president about SSOJ activities in connection with the problems of student's living standards, and proposed that these questions be considered in the SFRY Assembly, as well. In view of the complexity and wider social implications of this problem, it was agreed that it also be considered in the competent working body of the chamber, which would, among other things, assess whether it is necessary to open a debate on this in the chamber itself, as well.

On this occasion there was also consideration of the situation in connection with the initiative of Yugoslav youth that the SFRY Assembly pass a law on a moratorium on the construction of nuclear power stations in Yugoslavia until the year 2000, something on which the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber will express its views at a session scheduled for 12 and 13 November. Young people also have expressed their interest in having their organization actively participate in consideration of the anti-inflation program in the SFRY Assembly.

Kosovo Polje LC Demands More Accountability

AU081647 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 87 p 12

[P. Bajraktarevic and S. Curuvija report: "The Trunk Is Felled—The Roots Remain"]

[Excerpts] Kosovo Polje, 27 October—At a meeting this evening the Communists of the First Basic LC Organization of the 16th Local Community of Kosovo Polje assessed last week's verdict and the ideopolitical measures against the former provincial leadership as mild, and demanded criminal charges against all 13 on the list. They also claimed that the list of those called to account should be extended, and expressed amazement that Petar Kostic, a present member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and secretary to the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee at the time of the counterrevolutionary events, was not on the list of those called to account. Besides this the members of this Basic LC Organization demanded that Syrja Pupovci and Kurtes Salihu be called to account, and also a number of Serbian cadres, including Svetislav Dolasevic, Nedeljko Pupavac, Zivko Gogic, and Jovanka Grbic.

The meeting of Kosovo Polje Communists unanimously reached the verdict that at the session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee "only the trunk of the Kosovo drama was felled, while the deep roots remain—opportunists, careerists, and those who play dumb."

Present at the meeting were Mitar Balevic, president of the Regional Conference of the Kosovo Polje LC Presidium; Veljko Odalovic and Dusan Bojkovic, members of the Regional Conference Presidium; Pavle Jovanovic, member of the Presidium of the Pristina LC Communal Committee; and Ljubomir Vujovic, president of the Kosovo Polje 16th Local Community SAWP Branch.

The veterans Spiro Samardjic and Ljubica Dekic, like some other speakers, ranked Kolj Siroka and Azem Vlasi among those responsible for the present situation in Kosovo. They explained this position only by the fact that these two leaders have for many years occupied responsible positions in the province.

Pavle Jovanovic, who was present at this meeting solely by virtue of his membership of this basic LC organization, expressed the opinion that Sanije Veseli could not be an LC member because of her well-known statement at the LCY Central Committee plenum.

Several participants in the discussion pledged themselves to broach the question of responsibility regarding Fadilj Hodza's recently revealed statement in front of Yugoslav People's Army reserve officers at Prizren. They expressed the view that the entire Kosovo leadership should have reacted over this to the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Regarding the women's gathering, the presidents of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women of Kosovo and Pristina, Bahtije Abrasi and Nada Arandjelovic, were particularly criticized. The complaint against them was that "they have never consulted with the base and that this women's social organization has never done anything at all."

The Communists of the first Kosovo Polje basic LC organization insisted upon the accountability of the communal and provincial activists Nebih Gasi, Momcilo Trajkovic, Tomo Sekulic, and Ljubomir Popovic, in charge of supporting and helping the Communists of this basic LC organization.

Petar Kostic and Daut Jasanica were marked out as especially responsible for failing to keep promises they made 2 years ago to the worker Momcilo Vujovic in front of a meeting of Communists. As was confirmed at this evening's meeting, these two officials promised that they would employ either Vujovic or his wife who by no fault of their own and due to somebody else's irresponsibility lost their jobs, and who have 3 children.

Those present at yesterday's [as published] meeting also opposed the recent official political assessment that the recent gatherings of dissatisfied persons in Kosovo were of a single nationality. It was said that besides Serbs there were also Croatians, Muslims, Turks, and Romanies present at these gatherings.

The Kosovo Polje Communists did not in any way justify the boycott of lessons in elementary and secondary schools, but insisted on the view that this was only a consequence of numerous excesses, especially the rape and attempted rape of minors. [passage omitted]

At the end Mitar Balevic opposed the attempts to equalize the dangers of Albanian and Serbian nationalisms in Kosovo. He was of the opinion that Albanian nationalism continues to be the chief danger in Kosovo, regardless of the fact that recently there have been signs of Serbian nationalism which, in his opinion, must also be combated determinedly. In this context Balevic and other speakers supported the recent arrival in Kosovo of a militia unit of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

New Albanian, Turkish Flags Authorized

AU091345 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 6 Nov p.1-4

[Q. Aliu report on meeting of presidents of Kosovo Communal SAWP Conferences in Pristina on 5 November: "Deeper and More Concrete Activity"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Bajram Selani, president of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Presidency, said that enemies, whether from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, or of Serbian nationalism, essentially do not want to see the stabilization of the political and security situation in Kosovo and Yugoslavia in general, since they want its foundations to be torn up. They are essentially concerned with further deepening intranational hatred.

This means that it is necessary to prevent various "manipulators" who are trying to organize single-nationality gatherings, in this way misusing the real demands of honest people for their own hostile purposes. We must divide honest people from those who are not, and it is on this basis that we must differentiate between those who are in favor of this system and those who wish the destruction of its foundations. We must scrutinize in detail the whole truth, for the sake of honest people, so that these cannot be manipulated by the various enemies of this system, Bajram Selani stressed among other things. [passage omitted]

A New Appearance for the Flags of the Albanian and Turkish Nationalities. [subhead]

At today's session the Provincial SAWP Conference informed the presidents of the Kosovo SAWP Communal Conferences about the agreement of the Kosovo political structures that, as from 29 November, Republic Day, the use of the flags of the nationalities in harmony with the stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference will begin. The flags of the Albanian and Turkish nationalities, with a new appearance, and with a 5-pointed red star in the top left-hand corner, will be used in Kosovo, as was said, on formal occasions, at similar festivals and events, and for private purposes. At the same time it was said that no variation or misuse of these nationality flags will be permitted. [passage omitted]

Bomb Hoax Disrupts Kosovo Poets Soiree

AU071723 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] During a literary soiree of Albanian poets from Kosovo at the Cankar Hall in Ljubljana, rumors spread that a bomb had been planted in the hall. All those participating and attending evacuated the hall, but experts of the Internal Affairs organs found no traces of explosives.

The literary soiree resumed at the hall of the Slovene Writers Association.

Radio, TV Communists Discuss Party Conclusions

AU061853 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] A working group of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, led by Dr Borisav Jovic, member of the Central Committee Presidium, attended a session of the action conference of the LC of Belgrade Radio-Television devoted to editorial policy and the implementation of the party conclusions of the fifth

plenum of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia on the ideopolitical situation in society and the program of how to get out of the crisis along the course of socialist self-management.

Among other things, it was said in the discussion that the radio and television programs, looked at as a whole, adhered to the line of the party policy and the positions of the highest LC organs, and that they deserve a passing grade, despite some shortcomings in television news and current affairs programs. As regards the responsibility of journalists, it was stressed that intentional political errors must be distinguished in every specific case from unintentional omissions, such as are realistically possible in complex times.

It was considered that a refined political feeling was necessary in journalistic work, especially as regards the presentation of such sensitive questions as positive and negative reactions to the eighth plenum of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, the situation in Kosovo, and the changes in the Constitution and the political system. Journalists who are communists, it was said, must be particularly sensitive to occurrences of nationalism, especially of Serbian nationalism, as well as to some anticommunist behavior.

In unmasking all negative political and ideological tendencies in our society, as well as in their creative contribution to the clarification of numerous unresolved questions, journalists will enjoy the strong support of the Central Committee and its organs, Borisav Jovic said among other things when he spoke in the discussion at the session of the action conference of the LC in Belgrade Radio-Television.